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VI.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

[No. 292,

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—481—

Politics of Europe.

We are still unable to report the Arrival of the DAVID SCOTT, or of any Ship of a later date than the Liverpool Vessel from England.

The length of our Parliamentary Reports of late, and the frequent interruptions of another nature that we have met with, have thrown our General Correspondence much into arrear;—to remedy which in some degree, we have to-day given up Three Sheets to the ASIATIC DEPARTMENT, and occupy the space preceding these with Miscellaneous paragraphs from the London Papers last received.

Legislative Blunders.—We copy the following paragraph from an American paper:—

"The CADIZ (Ohio) TELEGRAPH, speaking of some of the blunders committed by the legislature of that state, and also of its approaching extra session, recommends that they have an extra session annually, for the purpose of correcting the blunders of their regular session."

We make no doubt that such a supplementary session may be very useful west of the Atlantic, where of course their senators are not so wise or intelligent as ours—where members of the legislature pay less for their seats, and where they consequently cannot be supposed to fill them with so much talent and integrity. A similar session may have been necessary in England some hundred years ago, when the House of Commons was obliged, from its slender knowledge and capacity, to ask the Lords to send one of their body to instruct them; and when we were blessed with what was called the *Parliamentum Indocorum*, or "the lack-learning Parliament." But when we have in Parliament so many *learned gentlemen* as we have now, and when the deliberations of the house are guided and enlightened by the wisdom of his Majesty's ministers, we can require none of the clumsy machinery of an executive and revising body. In the year 1810 our enlightened legislature, persuaded by the powerful and unanswerable arguments of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved that in the opinion of the people of England a one pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea, when every one knew that the guinea was selling for 27 shillings—or, in other words, in the opinion of the people of England, that 21 shillings were equal to 27! We are now all convinced that 21 is only equal to 21, and not to 27. But why are we so convinced? Because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has withdrawn his irresistible arguments, and left us to the fallible guidance of our own unassisted reason. A supplementary or extra session could not, therefore, have relieved us from the necessity of believing that 21 was equal to 27, unless the right hon. logician who had exerted such influence on the previous decision had been excluded from it. In the present session, much has been done by the magic persuasion of the orators of the Cabinet, which in a short time we shall see in the same light as the above celebrated finance resolution, but at present of course all is acquiescence and conviction. No good subject can now doubt the conjuring power of the naval and military pension scheme, because it has been pronounced from an authority which, for the time being, is infallible. Nobody can deny that it enables us to remit 2,000,000% of taxes, without

diminishing our expenditure, or interfering with the fund set apart for the payment of our debts; or, in other words, that by a little innocent operation in alchemy, practised between two grave sets of gentlemen called trustees and commissioners, 2,000,000 of good gold sovereigns, standard coin of the realm, are created out of nothing, to supply the place of the salt and leather taxes! It is a pity that we do not employ these same discoverers of the philosopher's stone to work on a larger scale; for, as the five millions of sinking fund can, according to the doctrines of the Minister, be locked up and safe while we are borrowing or remitting two millions, it might of course be safe on the same principle if we borrowed or remitted ten. We have no doubt that in a year or two the conviction will be general, that in remitting two millions of taxes we just surrendered so much of the fund for reducing our debt; but in the mean time we must believe the contrary, because the House of Commons has ruled it. What, then, would be the use of an American extra-session for us? We have no blunders like these Republicans to be corrected in the course of a year; all our blunders are resolved to be truths "in the opinion of the people of England," till it pleases the Chancellor of the Exchequer to absolve us from the conviction.—*Times*,

Coronation Drawings.—Immediately after the coronation, Sir G. Naylor, *Clarendon King of Arms*, announced an historical and descriptive account of that august ceremony. The work was undertaken at the command of his Majesty, and was intended to gratify the curious in future times, or those of our contemporaries who were not present, with a full view of all that passed on the occasion of a pompous and expensive solemnity, which few of the present generation remember to have before witnessed, and which neither we nor our posterity may be very anxious to see repeated. Sir George's heraldic labours are already far advanced, and promise fair to be completed, not only with a surprising accuracy of detail, but with great splendour of effect. Besides a full and authentic description of the various ceremonies observed on the occasion, the work will be enriched with about seventy engravings, more than fifty of which will be portraits of the representatives of the different officers who figured in the splendid pageant, and sixteen will be views of different portions of the ceremony. We have been favoured with a sight of the coloured drawings of the scenes and persons, so far as they are finished, from which these engravings are to be made, and we are happy to bear testimony to their truth of delineation and richness of execution. Out of the sixteen representations of the most important parts of the ceremony, 6 are ready, together with a proportional number of drawings of costume. We were particularly struck with the views of "Presenting the regalia," of "The first course of the dinner in Westminster-hall," of the "Coronation" and "Recognition" in the Abbey. The correctness of design, the depth and richness of effect in these drawings, do great credit to the artists, and will reflect equal credit on the work which they are brought to illustrate. We must confess, however, that the portraits, whatever may be their effect when engraved, did not equally please us in the drawings. They are announced as being likenesses of the several individuals who wore the costumes and performed the services of the officers to take part in the ceremony. The truth of the resemblance we could not always discover, and the characteristic accuracy of the representation we cannot generally allow. For instance, the

Lord Mayor of London is represented as a thin spare gentlemanly citizen, without the least of a turtle or corporation look about him. What a pity is it, for the honour of city feasting, that the Lord Mayor of last year could not have borrowed for one day the portly and full grown rotundity of a worthy baronet, who adds grace and weight to the Court of Aldermen.—*Times*.

Naval.—London, June 18, 1822.—The WINCHESTER, of 60 guns will be launched from Woolwich Dock yard on Friday next.

Captain J. W. Roberts is appointed to the THRACIAN 18, at Chatham. Lieutenant William Nevill (son of William Nevill, Esq. of Winchester;) Mr. S. Bowden, surgeon; Mr. Wilson, assistant-surgeon; Mr. J. Wood, master; and Mr. W. G. Davis, purser, are appointed to the JUPITER, fitting at Plymouth to take the Right Honourable George Canning to India. Lieutenant W. H. Lever is appointed to the Semaphore signal station at Beacon Hill, and Lieutenant Charles Harrison to the station on Hobbs Down, near Compton, Sussex. Appointments have now taken place to the twelve signal stations between the Admiralty and Portsmouth Semaphores (inclusive.)

His Majesty's ship REVOLUTIONNAIRE, 46 guns, Honorable Captain F. Pellew, arrived at the Motherbank on Saturday afternoon, from the Mediterranean, having been relieved by the EURYALUS, Captain Clifford, C. B. She has been placed under quarantine, and when released will proceed to Plymouth, to be paid off, and laid up.

The DELIGHT, a new 10-gun sloop, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Friday, by Captain J. W. Roberts. She is ordered to be fitted for foreign service, it is supposed for the Jamaica station.

The ESPIEGLE, 18-gun sloop, Captain Collyer, is fitting for the Cape of Good Hope.

The SLANEY 20-gun sloop, was paid off on Wednesday, and laid up in ordinary.

Lieutenant G. L. Saunders is appointed to the SUPERB and Lieutenant Welsh, to the ESPIEGLE.

Fashionable News, June 18, 1822.—Yesterday His Majesty took an airing in his private carriage in the Parks, and called at his Palace in Piccadilly.

The Duchess of Gloucester visited the King yesterday.

Yesterday the Earl and Countess of Harewood gave a grand Dinner to a distinguished Party, among whom were Lord and Lady Grantham, Lord and Lady Howden, Lord G. Somerset, &c.

Miss Northey Hopkins gave a splendid Quadrille Ball last Friday at her house in Gloucester-place.

Coronation.—The Anniversary of His Majesty's Coronation will be commemorated by various fetes and rejoicings.

The Prince of Denmark attended the sitting of the Royal Society on Saturday, and was admitted a Member.

Miss Porden's Party this evening will consist merely of some friends. A Ball was never in contemplation.

The late James Monypenny, Esq. of Maytham Hall, Kent, was in lineal descent from Sir David Monypenny, created Lord Monypenny, Baron Monypenny, of Pitmilli, in the Shire of Fife, Scotland, and died in 1425; since which period, the title and dignity have remained unclaimed. On account of the dormancy of this Barony, David Monypenny, Esq. a Lord of the Court of Sessions, and a Lord Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary, on his elevation to the Bench, assumed, and now bears, only the nominal title of Lord Pitmilli.

Marchioness of Salisbury's Conversation.—On Sunday evening, at half past twelve, about sixty sat down to supper in the Banqueting Room.

Marriage in High Life.—Yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Hercules Robinson, Royal Navy, to Frances Elizabeth Wood, only child of Henry W. Wood, Esq. of Rosmead, county of Westmeath. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy couple set off for Lord Calthorpe's seat, in Suffolk.

Yesterday, by special license, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, Robert Smith, Esq. M. P. eldest son of Lord Carrington, to Miss Forrester, daughter of Lord Forrester. After the ceremony, the happy pair set off for Lord Carrington's seat, Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, where they will remain some time.

Died, on Saturday, the Right Honorable Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Wolterton, county of Norfolk, and Baron Walpole of Walpole, M. A. High Steward of the borough of Lynn; born June 24, 1752; succeeded his father, Horatio, February 24, 1809; married July 7, 1781, his cousin Sophia, daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. by whom he had issue Horatio Lord Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

Arrivals.—The Duke de Monchy and the Countess de Noaille, at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Paris; Count and Countess Lisengen, at the St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, from a tour; the Lord Bishop of Bristol and family, at Nerot's Hotel, Clifford-street; Colonel McDonald and Captain Mangles, at ditto; Lord Bradford and family, at ditto, from Paris; Mrs. Crosse and family, at ditto, from France.

Departures.—Colonel and Mrs. Wall, from Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, for Hallow Park, Worcestershire; Sir James Webster Wedderburn, from Nerot's Hotel, for France; Mr. Shekell and family, from ditto, for France; Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue and family, from ditto, Mrs. Dawson and Captain Templer, at ditto.—*True Briton*, June 18.

Press of Scotland.—A great light, something like that by which Satan is described as discovering the foul darkness of the regions to which was consigned, has recently sprung up in, and shined upon, the State of Scotland, upon its law, its press, its local government, &c. in consequence of certain occurrences there. We find grave Magistrates, whose duty it was to keep the peace, exciting to a breach of the peace, not occasionally, or by chance, but habitually, in becoming the patrons, bondsmen, and writers of publications conducted upon a principle of personal slander. The debate last night in the House of Commons will give our readers much information on this subject. The sufferings of Mr. Borthwick are remarkable. He it was who edited the GLASGOW SENTINEL when many of the libellous articles appeared; and being willing to protect himself against the treachery of his correspondents, he had retained, or rather he never ceased from possessing, the right of property over their original productions. On simply taking them, however, he is apprehended and dragged to prison, as if by any interpretation he could be construed into having stolen that which had been originally sent to him by the post, or by other means of conveyance. Of so preposterous a charge he was of course acquitted; but what recompense is there for his intermediate state of suffering, mental and bodily?

The CLYDESDALE JOURNAL (afterwards the GLASGOW SENTINEL), a publication avowedly libellous, is set on foot, according to BORTHWICK's account, by a set of persons, many of whom are connected with the law offices of the Crown, and is recommended to patronage (in a document which is now published) by the Lord Advocate of Scotland; ARTHUR, the Sheriff-substitute at Hamilton, prepared the prospectus, and was also recommended as the writer of the leading articles,—a task which he executed with such a savage fury, that BORTHWICK frequently endeavoured to soften down his productions. Such is the state of the press of Scotland.—*Times*, June 26.

Princess Esterhazy.—Yesterday (June 25) the Princess Esterhazy visited the King, which was understood to be for the purpose of taking leave of his Majesty previous to her Highness's departure from England, which is expected to take place this day (June 26).

Duke of York.—It is said, that in the discussion on the Catholic Peers' Bill in the House of Lords, on Friday night (June 21) his Royal Highness the Duke of York (who had been sitting on the Woolsack deeply engaged in conversation with the Lord Chancellor, before the latter rose) applauded, so violently, all the passages of the noble and learned lord's speech offensive to the Catholics, as frequently to excite the particular attention of the house.—*Evening Paper*.

Sinking Fund.**REMARKS ON THE SINKING FUND, BY THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.**

There is now before Parliament a paper entitled, Accounts relative to the National Debt, Sinking Fund, and unredeemed Three and Four per cent. Stock.

From No. 1 of these accounts it appears, that betwixt the month of August, 1786, and the month of May, 1792, being a period of five years and three quarters, the sinking fund of one million at compound interest, established in Mr. Pitt's administration, amounted to the sum of 6,767,367l. 15s. 10d.

From No. 2 it further appears, that this sum of money was employed exclusively in the purchase of three per cent. stock, and that the total nominal amount of three per cent. stock being, on the 1st of August, 1786, 187,611,254l. and the total nominal amount being on the 1st of May, 1792, reduced to 178,933,401l., the debt in three per cent. stock was diminished 8,677,850l., which producing a revenue of 260,335l. 10s., the commissioners must have laid out the sum above stated, of 6,767,367l. 15s. 10d., so as to produce an interest of nearly 3 85-100 per cent.

From No. 5 of the same papers we learn, that the money value of the debt in three per cent. stock was, on the 1st of August, 1786, 147,494,878l., and that on the 1st of May, 1792, the money value of the 3 per cent. stock which then remained unredeemed was 168,062,504l. So that, notwithstanding 8,677,850l. 3 per cent. stock had been in the course of 5 years and 3 quarters bought up, the money value of the stock that remained unredeemed was greater by 20,557,626l. than the money value of the whole 3 per cent. stock at the time the sinking fund was established.

The following statement may therefore be regarded as offering an accurate view of the profit and loss on this transaction:—

Taken from the public by taxes, at the rate of a million a year, during 5 years and 3 quarters, without including any charge for expenses of collection £5,750,000

Paid by the public in taxes, which would have been taken off, if this fund had not been accumulated at compound interest 1,017,367

Increase in the money value of the 3 per cent. debt, in consequence of the demand for 3 per cents. to which the sinking fund gave rise 20,557,626

Total loss £27,424,993

That this is a fair statement of the loss arising from the operation seems incontrovertible.

The two first articles consist of money taken out of the pockets of the people by taxation, under the pretence of paying off the public debt: and the third article is the additional sum in taxes, which, as the debt is redeemed according to its money value, they would have to pay, before the redemption of the debt could be effected.

But this sum of 27,424,993l. laid out at 3 85-100 per cent., the rate of interest at which the sinking fund was invested by the commissioners, is equivalent to a perpetual annual charge of £1,055,862 4 7

Deduct gain per ann. by the redemption of 8,677,850l. three per cent. stock 260,335 13 0

Remains £795,525 14 7

The result therefore cannot be doubted, that by the application of this sinking fund of one million at compound interest, for five years and three quarters, the public had an additional debt imposed on them, equivalent to a perpetual annuity of 795,525l. 14s. 7d.

Against this, however, it may certainly be urged, that the loss, as here stated, proceeds mainly from the rise in the value of three per cents., in consequence of the demand for that stock, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that if three per cents. fall, it will at once be got rid of.

Now, admitting this proposition for the sake of argument, the question naturally occurs, what is to make stocks fall? for if the sinking fund at compound interest remains, as its powers must annually increase, it follows, that as long as peace continues, and we are not compelled to borrow money, the money value of the stock must rise, and the loss must become annually more extensive.

It is true, indeed, that if we are again to be engaged in warfare, and our Treasury is to be compelled to borrow money, the stocks must fall; it appears however clear, that if in discussing the effects of a sinking fund, the injury to which it gives rise is such as has been pointed out, it is no answer to say, that though the sinking fund is productive of mischievous consequences, yet that a war, which is productive of greater mischief, will do away the smaller injury which the sinking fund creates.

For it is surely no defence of the policy of any measure to urge, that though in itself productive of great injury to the public interest, yet it may be remedied, by having recourse to that which must give rise to an evil still more injurious to the general welfare.

On the contrary, this defence only proves the dangerous nature of the calamity which the sinking fund inflicts; for it is the fortunate character of many evils, that they are got rid of by abandoning the line of conduct from which they have originated; but it is an evil of a deep dye indeed, which cannot be done away but by inflicting a still greater injury on the community. And above all, it is a most absurd mode of paying debt, to get rid of the evils of which, it becomes necessary to contract a still greater debt.

This explanation of the consequences resulting from the sinking fund, established in 1786, during the only period in which it existed in the shape of surplus revenue, applicable to the discharge of debt, is submitted as a fit prelude to the consideration of the question, whether it will be advantageous, in the present state of the country, to apply 5,000,000l. of surplus revenue to the same object.

For it seems necessary to make the real effects of this once popular financial operation familiar to the public mind, before a fair decision can be expected on the expediency of repeating the experiment with a more powerful engine.

At the moment we are about shortly to consider this question, it is generally admitted that the people of this country are in a state of unparalleled distress; and those who have official access to the best information, have distinctly, and it is believed, truly stated, that this distress arises from the want of a market—that is, from the want of a sufficient demand for the produce of our industry.

In this state of things, it is by many strenuously maintained, that the general welfare of the nation requires that 5,000,000l. should be annually raised by taxation, and applied to the redemption of our debt, on the same principle on which the sum of 1,000,000l. was applied betwixt the 1st of August, 1786, and the 1st of May, 1792.

Others, on the contrary, maintain with equal confidence, that if we have a surplus of 5,000,000l., the interests of the community imperiously demand that the public should be relieved from taxes to that amount. It becomes, therefore, a most interesting question, which of these two systems for the management of our national concerns is likely to be attended with the greatest advantage to the people at large; and for the purpose of forming an accurate judgment on this subject, it seems necessary distinctly to detail the consequences likely to ensue from the one and the other of these two lines of conduct.

If the last of these systems is acted upon, two favourable results must ensue: first, it is obvious that the people oppressed by taxation will be relieved from the burdens imposed upon them to the extent of 5,000,000l.; secondly, it is certain that these 5,000,000l. left in the hands of the consumers, will ensure infinitely more important relief, by creating an additional demand for commodities to that extent.

But if the former of these systems is to be pursued, 5,000,000l. will be raised by taxation, and transferred into the hands of commissioners, to be applied as a sinking fund. The first effect of this operation must be to take from the consumers a portion of their revenue, which at a time when many of the consumers of this country are deprived of a due supply of the necessaries of life, and almost all, more or less, of the luxuries they were accustomed to enjoy, would most certainly have been expended in the acquisition of consumable commodities if it had remained in their hands. So far, therefore, from remedying the evil, which is stated to be the want of a market for our produce, this is clearly an arrangement which must diminish the demand for our commodities, to the extent of five millions; and this diminution of demand cannot fail very seriously to increase the calamity under which it is generally admitted we are now suffering.

It is necessary, therefore, to go a little further, and to examine whether the expenditure of these five millions, when placed in the hands of commissioners, will or will not countervail the evil arising from the diminished expenditure of those who are subjected to the payment of this sum in taxes.

Taxes raised on the people, and paid over to the creditor in the shape of dividend on his capital, certainly cannot fairly be represented as diminishing the demand for the produce of the country. In that case, what is paid in the shape of tax, forms the revenue of the stockholder and is expended by him in acquiring the objects he wishes to enjoy; though by this means, therefore, the order of expenditure may be altered, it is clear the demand for the produce of the country cannot be diminished.

But when a sum raised by taxation is paid into the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, the case assumes a very different aspect. The law compels those commissioners to lay it out as capital in the purchase of stock; and though it is obvious that by giving a small advanced price, they may induce a stockholder to transfer his capital, which is employed in holding three per cents., either to some other employment within the country, or to the acquisition of foreign stock, which will pay him a

greater interest; yet it is impossible that by this advanced price he should be induced to spend as revenue that which habit has taught him to regard as capital; or, in other words, all at once to ruin himself to supply that deficiency in the demand for produce which the market must sustain by annually taking five millions out of the hands of the consumers of commodities.

It appears, then, that this operation, far from being advantageous to a country that labours under the misfortune of the want of a market for its produce, is in truth of all others the legislative regulation which must, in the greatest degree, aggravate the evil under which it is admitted we at present labour.

Let us next examine whether any compensation for the injury the country will thus sustain is likely to arise from what is called the redemption of the national debt.

Now, as in investigating the consequences of applying five millions at compound interest to the redemption of our present debt, there is no surer means of guiding our judgement to an accurate conclusion, than by inferring that those consequences will ensue, which, under similar circumstances, we have already experienced; this is therefore the principle which is strictly adhered to throughout the following calculations.

It has already been stated, that at the establishment of the sinking fund of one million, in 1786, the debt in three per cent. stock amounted to 187,611,234l.; that the price of that stock was at that time 78l. 11s. 4d. per cent.; so that its total money value must have been 147,464,878l. The sinking fund of one million stood therefore in relation to the money value of the then debt in three per cents. as 678-1000 to 100.

The amount of the present debt in 3 per cent. stock is 534,325,686l. and estimating this sum in three per cents. at the same price of 78l. 11s. 4d. per cent. (which was nearly the market value when the outline of this paper was framed,) its total money value is 419,825,450l. The sinking fund of five millions stands therefore in relation to the present money value of the existing 3 per cent. debt, as 1391-1000 to 100.

But the sinking fund of one million, established in 1786, though bearing only to the existing three per cent. debt, a proportion of 678-1000 to 100, produced in five years and three quarters an advance in the price of this stock of 15l. 7s. 1d.

It follows, therefore, that a sinking fund, bearing to the money value of the present debt in three per cents. a proportion of 1391-1,000th to 100, will in six years cause an advance of 28l. 2s. 10d., so that the price of three per cent. stock at the end of that period will be 106l. 14s. 2d.*

It is impossible prophetically to ascertain with accuracy the average price at which the purchase of the commissioners will be made, but supposing (which is most probable) that it should be at 92l. 12s. 9d. per cent., the rate of interest at which the money will be laid out is 3l. 4s. 9d. per cent.

On this hypothesis, the amount of stock redeemed by the annual application of five millions at compound interest, during six years, will be 36,002,403l. The debt in three per cents. will then be reduced to 498,353,283l., which, at the price of 106l. 12s. 4d., will bear a money value of 531,784,482l. And, as the total money value before the application of the five millions in the shape of sinking fund was only 419,825,450l. it follows, that notwithstanding the purchase of 36,002,403l. 3 per cents. the stock that remains unredeemed will be of money value 111,959,032l. more than the money value of the whole before the commencement of this operation.

The following statement will, therefore, give an accurate view of the probable profit and loss on this transaction.

* This mode of considering the subject, which results from the proportion which the sinking fund, in 1786, bore to the then 3 per cent. debt, compared to the proportion which the present sinking fund of five millions bears to the existing debt in 3 per cent. is erroneous; but it is selected as the view of the subject most favourable to those who contend for the establishment of a sinking fund.

In truth, however, it must be apparent to any one conversant with those subjects, that under the pressure of a sinking fund of five millions, the existing 3 per cent. stock must rise in a much more rapid proportion, because the effect which an increased demand for a commodity has on the price of that commodity is never regulated by the proportion betwixt the extra demand and the value of the whole of that commodity, but by the proportion betwixt the increased demand and the value of that proportion of the commodity which is likely to be tendered for sale.

For example, the capital which represents the whole value of the land in this country, must certainly be more than six times the present capital of 3 per cent. stock; yet, if the question was put to surveyors, what effect it would have on the value of land, to enact that the state

should annually lay out five millions in the purchase of land, it is believed none would doubt that it would increase in value 50 per cent. in the course of six years.

Taken from the public by taxes, at the rate of five millions a year, during six years, without including any charge for expense of collection,.....	30,000,000
Paid by the public in taxes, which would have been taken off if this fund had not been accumulated at compound interest,	3,351,726
Increase in the money value of the 3 per cent. debt, in consequence of the rise of 3 per cents. occasioned by the increased demand for that stock, which the Sinking Fund must create,	111,959,032

Total £145,310,758

It is obvious that the same observations are applicable to this statement which were made on the profit and loss on the sinking fund of 1786. The two first articles, as in that case, consist of money taken from the public by taxation, under pretence of paying off the public debt. And the third article is the additional sum in taxes, which, as the debt is redeemed according to its money value, the public must pay, in consequence of this operation, before the redemption of the debt can be effected.

But the sum of 145,310,758l. laid out at an interest of 3l. 4s. 9d. per cent. the rate of interest at which it is supposed the commissioners have invested the money in their hands, is equivalent to a perpetual charge on the public of..... 4,704,435 15 0
Deduct gain per annum, arising from the interest of 36,002,403l. 3 per cents. redeemed, 1,080,072 1 10

Remains loss per annum £3,624,363 14 0

The result, therefore, is, that supposing the sinking fund of 5,000,000l. to produce a proportional effect on the present 3 per cent. debt, to that which the Sinking Fund of 1,000,000l. produced on the 3 per cent. debt of 1786, this operation must, in six years, impose on the public an additional debt, equivalent to a perpetual annuity of 3,624,363l. 14s.

It appears then, that far from deriving any compensation for the injury the country, in want of a sufficient market, must sustain, by taking five millions annually out of the pockets of the consumers, and applying it as a sinking fund: the increased value of stock, occasioned by the purchases the law commands the commissioners to make, must create the necessity of further taxation, if it is meant to discharge the national debt.

Now to sum up this short view of the comparative merits of the system which in the present situation of the country devotes five millions of its revenue raised by taxation, to operate as a sinking fund at compound interest, and of the system which proposes to repeal taxes to the amount of our supposed surplus revenue of five millions—it is with confidence submitted, that the Minister of Finance, who persuades Parliament to sanction a perseverance in the scheme of a sinking fund, will induce them to take by taxation, in the next six years, 30,000,000l. out of the pockets of their constituents, already overburdened with taxes; and to deprive the nation, in want of a market, of a demand during that period, for the produce of its industry to the extent of 30,000,000l.: whilst, far from diminishing the public debt, it will be found, at the end of that period, that there will be 111,959,032l. more to pay.

On the other hand, it is with equal confidence submitted, that the man who can persuade Parliament to act upon the system of immediately reducing taxes to the amount of five millions, will have the merit of relieving a people taxed to an unparalleled extent, from the necessity of paying thirty millions in the course of the next six years; of creating for his country, suffering under the want of a market, an additional demand for the produce of its industry, within the next six years, to the extent of thirty millions; and at the end of that time, he will secure to the nation the advantage of having one hundred and eleven million nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand and thirty-two pounds less debt to pay off. Whilst, in the mean time, there will be time to consider whether a safe, rational, and practicable means of discharging the public debt can be devised.

Prudent Advice.—Among the tombs in Westminster abbey is one to the memory of a nabob who is said to have acquired a large fortune in the East by dishonourable means. His ambition and his money conducted him into this repository of deceased nobility, and erected a first-rate monument over him. This monument describes the resurrection. The earth and the skies are falling to pieces, while the angel above is sounding the last trumpet. The defunct is represented as rising from the grave, with astonishment in his face, and opening a curtain to see what is the matter. Some wag rote under the figure:

Lie still if you're wise;
You'll be damn'd if you rise.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—485—

Defence of the Stud System.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The letter signed CAROLUS, which appears in your Paper of the 26th of October, reprobating the System adopted by Government for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses in the North Western Provinces, appears to be written partly with a laudable spirit of enquiry, but chiefly with a view of aiding a certain class of Natives denominated Horse Dealers. That your Correspondent's thoughts on the subject have not been very deep, that his opinions are neither very solid or valuable (owing probably to the limited sphere of observation he has enjoyed), I shall endeavour to shew; but it will be as well, by way of avoiding prolixity, to prove by his own evidence, in some measure, the superior worth of the System he attempts to depreciate.

In the first place, CAROLUS admits that the mode practised by the Natives in rearing their young stock, is the cause of vice so generally met with in the Country Horses, and that the method adopted at the Government Depots, is calculated to eradicate the vicious principle; he affirms besides, from his own observation, and from information he has acquired through intelligent Natives, that not above one Horse in five, or eight, or ten, bred in Hindostan, are considered fit for Cavalry purposes. What, therefore, I ask, can be a greater proof of the inefficiency of that System, which produces such a race of defective, degenerate animals? Or what can speak more powerfully in favor of the liberal and encouraging plan which Government have adopted to advance the breed of Horses, to assist the Native Breeders, and, by an improved mode of treatment, preserve the greater portion of the stock for the service of the State? CAROLUS might have learnt from any person, who has directed his attention to the subject, that not only vice is produced, but blemishes and deformity are the natural consequence of the barbarous and ignorant mode practised by the Natives in rearing their Colts, and little benefit would result to Government from an improved breed, if the young stock fell into the hands of the Dealers, for the same causes would produce the same defects, and at 3 or 4 years old very few would be fit for the Service.

These considerations alone might appear to outweigh the adverse speculations of CAROLUS, even were others of his opinions less the result, than they appear to be, of inexperience and wild assumptions. CAROLUS observes that the Zumeendars are the natural Breeders of the Country, and that the system introduced by Government, is calculated to deprive them of the privilege they formerly enjoyed, of keeping their Colts until 3 or 4 years old, when they could obtain the full Cavalry price. Now, here is a strange misapprehension of the interests, the feelings, and the habits of the Zumeendars; they are as much at liberty to retain their Colts as before, if they think it their interest to do so—but the Zumeendars or Native Breeders, never have been in the habit of keeping their Colts beyond 10 or 12 months, except from necessity, and I can positively assure CAROLUS that the Breeders, with scarcely an exception, prefer selling their Colts when very young, even at the debased prices offered by the Dealers, to the risk of rearing them to a riper age. Whether this arises from their poverty—or whether experience points out that few even of their best Colts, in hands of the Dealers, are saleable at 3 or 4 years old—or whether they prefer a certain profit secured, to the chance of a greater profit precarious and at a distance, I cannot determine—but the fact is certain, and may easily be proved.

Upon what principle CAROLUS denominates the system adopted by Government a *monopoly*, I am at a loss to understand;—no restrictions whatever are imposed on the Breeders—they are not bound to give Government the pre-emption of their Colts, but are at full liberty to carry them to whatever market their interest points out.—Let us examine the way in which the trade was conducted by the Dealers in these provinces, before Government entered the market, and rendered the Zumeendars, in a great measure, independent of them.—A Horse Dealer went to a certain village where he supposed some good Colts were bred,

generally at a time when the Revenue kists were due, and when he knew the Zumeendars would be distressed for money; he took up his abode for as long a time as suited his purpose, and conducted his bargain for the Colts he had fixed upon. By dint of perseverance, and aware of the Breeder's anxiety to sell, he reduced the price of the Colts, not only below the sum demanded, but much below their real value, and then deducted the Dustoree. The poor Zumeendar, believing that no other purchaser would appear, or only one of the same trade, and of the same hard and selfish nature, was at last obliged to accede to the narrow terms to which the Dealer had actually *screwed* him. Was it not therefore a natural consequence, when Government entered the market in fair and open competition, and gave from 100 to 150 Rupees for the same description of Colt which the Dealers reduced to 75 or 70 Rupees, that the Zumeendars should give the refusal of their Cattle to the most fair and liberal purchaser, and that the Dealers should be driven from the market?—The Zumeendars or Breeders, are, in fact, and it is for the interest of Government that they should be, the class of people who derive the greatest benefit from the enlarged and liberal system which has been adopted.

The difficulty of selecting Colts of a year old—the small proportion that will be admitted into the Service—and the loss that Government will sustain from undersized and rejected cattle—are brought forward by CAROLUS as formidable objections to the system in force. In the infancy of almost every Institution, which has a national object in view, some temporary sacrifices must be made to secure a permanent benefit. It is not improbable, therefore, that in the first year a considerable portion of the purchases, made on account of Government, may turn out undersized and inferior in quality, not more from any errors of judgement in the selection than from the early stage of improvement in the breed, and the necessity that exists of giving encouragement to the Zumeendars, and a spirit to a system so recently introduced; but after the first year or two, this could only happen through the grossest ignorance, or inexperience of the Government Agent, and when CAROLUS presumes that not more than one in five or eight, or ten, will be fit for the Service, it is a conjecture so wildly at variance with what is likely to be the case, as not to merit any attempt at serious refutation. We may, I trust, with far more probability, reverse his supposition, and say, not that one in five, or ten, will be admitted, but that not more than one in five will be rejected. His questions therefore arising out these prodigal assumptions, such as, who is to purchase annually from 500 to 1000 inferior horses? where is the market for them? &c. &c. do not deserve an answer. As far as experience hitherto bears us out, we have no reason to conclude, that, as the Breed improves, the rejected Colts will be a serious loss to Government; the undersized Stud Colts have always been in great demand, they have seldom at the Company Sales averaged less than between 3 and 400 Rupees.

On the risk from disease and accidents, and the number of deaths at the Establishment in the Dooab, which CAROLUS adds to his objections, I must observe, that the casualties this year, as I have understood from very good authority, have been occasioned entirely by the unusual violence of the strangles, arising from causes altogether accidental, and perhaps unavoidable, in the first year of the Establishment, but if CAROLUS will refer to the records of the Hissar Establishment, to which he alludes in terms of just and deserved praise, he will discover that in some of the first years of the experiment the casualties amongst the young stock were in the proportion of 3 to 1 greater than what has happened at the Depot in the Dooab. This arose probably from causes to which every new Establishment is liable, but if the promoters of the experiment had reasoned on the same narrow principles, or drawn the same premature conclusions, as CAROLUS, that flourishing Establishment would not now have been in existence. With respect to the danger from accidents, I can affirm, for I am well acquainted with the management practised at the Depot in the Dooab, that 500 Colts of different sizes and different ages have run together in the same paddock, for many months past, and have stood close to each

other, without heel ropes, in the same stable, and not a single accident worth speaking of has happened. It is hardly worth while alluding to the opinion CAROLUS has formed, contrary to all experience, that no great increase of size and bone is the consequence of Colts running at liberty, and why? because he has observed in the Hissar Stud, that the produce of the English Horse is larger than the produce of the small Arab. Now, I cannot suppose that any person, besides CAROLUS, would expect the Colt of an Arab to equal in size the Colt of a large English Horse, under any system of management, or that the produce of two Tattoos should reach the size of Arabs; the question is, whether a certain number of Colts placed in confinement, from an early age until 3 years old, would equal in size and substance, an equal number of exactly the same breed, that had been allowed to run at liberty? If he could have shewn that the same breed of Colts obtained the same size and substance by each mode of rearing, it would have been in proof of his opinion; but as it is, his reasoning leads to nothing.

Who can doubt the necessity that exists of improving the breed of Horses in the Upper Provinces, when it is generally admitted, and even by CAROLUS himself, that there are now few Country Horses to be found fit to mount a Trooper; the Horses of the jungle are in general very coarse and defective in shape, and seldom free from Bogspavin, a great proof of the degeneracy of the blood. The Horses of Cabool and the northern countries, are fit only for heavy draft, even could they be obtained easily and at moderate prices; and amongst the numerous animals collected, from different countries, at the Hardwar Fair, it is difficult to discover a single good one. The sources of supply which formerly existed in the western countries, are now, comparatively, exhausted, and Government must hereafter depend on the resources of its own provinces for an annual supply of remount Horses; and as it is not impossible that the time shall arrive when the safety of the country may depend, in some degree, on the superiority of our Cavalry, it seems desirable that we should endeavour to make the improvement in the quality of the Horse keep pace with the increase of numbers. The breed of these provinces will be purely Zumeendary. I have always thought indeed that it will be impossible to mount our Cavalry on an improved race of Horses, and at a reasonable expence, until a breed shall be raised as extensive, and perhaps as good, as at one time existed in the countries of the Dekun, Katiawar, the Jungle &c. The Zumeendary system is the only one, I imagine, by which this desirable object can be accomplished; but with such assistance and encouragement from Government to the Zumeendars of these Provinces, as the native subjects of the above named countries received formerly from their Chiefs and Rulers, I see no reason why an inexhaustible source of supply may not be produced.

The great objects in short, for which Government have introduced the present system in these Provinces, are to improve and extend the breed of Horses within the limits of the Honorable Company's Territories, to render the supply of remount Horses independent of foreign markets, to make the occupation of Horse-breeding amongst their native subjects both lucrative and pleasant, to purchase up the greater portion of the produce of the districts that may appear fit for the Service, and by an improved mode of management, secure them (free from vice and blemish) for the service of the State; but CAROLUS, it seems, would wish Government to forego these great advantages, and for what? for the purpose of patronizing the Native Horse Dealers, a class of people trifling in number, compared to the great body of the Zumeendars or Breeders, of unprincipled and dissipated habits, and as far as any assistance they are of in supporting, encouraging, or extending the the breed of Horses, entirely useless to the State.

But if any one can doubt the wisdom of the plan which Government have adopted, the benefit likely to be derived from it, let him examine the Establishment in the Doonab, observe the number of Colts collected together, their general freedom from vicious habits, blemish, or deformity; let him witness the increased spirit of Horse Breeding amongst the Zumeendars, the readiness with which they bring their Colts for sale to the Compa-

ny's Agent, the avidity with which they solicit the Government Horses to breed from; let him indeed enquire of the Zumeendars themselves, how far their situation, as Horse Breeders, has been improved, since Government have afforded them support and encouragement, and he will receive a more satisfactory reply than it is possible to convey on paper, to the roving speculations of CAROLUS.

Your obedient Servant,

Meerut, Nov. 9, 1822.

USP PURWUR.

Medical Men.

"It is with regret and indignation, that I observe frequent communications in the JOURNAL of a very questionable and unworthy character on Medical subjects and Medical men; nor can I be doubtful of the feelings of one of your Correspondents "MERCATOR," who, in this day's JOURNAL, in an inelegant, not very intelligible, and burlesque sort of letter, tries to set half of the Medical Men in Calcutta by the ears, in dragging before the public invidious comparisons and improper insinuations, among nameless but respectable Professional Tradesmen."—The Letter of AN INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA.—CALCUTTA JOURNAL, November 6.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I shall not inquire into the individual merits of the productions of the several late writers on Medical Men and Medical matters, nor will I pretend to comprehend the motives or object of MERCATOR's letter; neither do I question the author of my quotation's right, to give a meaning to what he has designated as "inelegant, not very intelligible, and burlesque;"—but, Sir, as I decidedly object to some conclusions drawn from the reasonings adduced in support, by the INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA, of an illiberal if not ungentlemanly practice, I intend, after one or two general remarks on the rise of the late Medical Correspondence, rationally I hope, and in a gentlemanly spirit, to oppose to them my own.

The letters which seem to have given so much offence arose apparently from an ACCIDENTAL REMARK on the subject of a legal right to charge for attendance, including therein Scotch Diplomats who were not deemed by the writer (what is usually meant in England by the term) "Regular Physicians," and therefore not entitled to such rank and legal privileges, as they enjoy therefrom.

THIS REMARK, however innocent of the controversy it has occasioned, was made to convey another meaning; and being called "a sneer," (I speak under correction) it was attacked by Civis and others; but who, in endeavouring to shew the superiority of an Edinburgh Diploma, cast reflections upon the other Universities of their own country.

I was not educated either at the former or the latter: nor if I had been, should I have felt ungenerously proud of the one, or ashamed of the other. Nothing but an unauthorised assumption of talent arising from a fortuitous circumstance could give rise to the first, and nothing but a consciousness of inferiority would admit of the second.

On this subject, however, I must allow myself to have one prejudice, (whether an honest prejudice or otherwise I must leave my readers to determine) that of being decidedly adverse to the assumption of a degree of honor, if obtained by purchase, which seems only honorable when bestowed for academical proficiencies.

It has been well observed, that Scotland has produced a large proportion of most respectable Physicians and Surgeons, and it should have been added, many also in every branch of learning, whether practically and theoretically useful, or ornamental to the profession; but such facts cannot be seriously brought forward in argument, as any proof of their right to the privileges which have been denied to them; nor establish the claim they were intended to set up, viz. their right to payment for Medical attendance if sued for in a Court of Law; neither, on the contrary be it remembered, does the denial of such claims at all affect their well-earned honors and renown.

These general remarks on the subject of the quotation I have chosen, having shewn that the letters which are objected to, were introduced by the constrained or adopted meaning given to the accidental remark by the Scotch Diplomats themselves, and not by any English Physician or Surgeon, in order to depreciate their Northern Brethren, as might otherwise be inferred; I proceed as I proposed, to the conclusion I object to in the letter before me:—but that I may not be supposed in doing so to dispute all it contains, I shall first observe that I agree as to the illiberality of comparisons and improper insinuations against (what the author has however somewhat quaintly denominated of “*Professional Tradesmen*,” and therefore I deprecate the letter) “*ANTI-QUACK*,” which precedes HIS, in the same day’s JOURNAL. I agree also to much of his reasoning in support of an honorable endeavor to obtain a share of the public patronage; but I object to his conclusion as I cannot subscribe to the means. Ours is a *liberal Profession*, and I should feel a repugnance to having recourse to any thing savoring of the reverse. I do not object to any man’s availing himself of the friendly exertions of a retiring Practitioner in his favor; but whilst I should gladly take advantage of the like assistance myself, I should also feel more proud of, and grateful for, *UNSOLICITED preference*, feeling and knowing such to be a higher tribute to my character and professional abilities.

On these grounds then I object to the means; and with respect to the Members of the Profession who are in the Hon’ble Company’s Service, there can be no necessity for Testimonials with them. Every Surgeon in it, unless appointed in India, must have undergone an Examination before the Company’s Physician, who is appointed to examine into his Medical Education and Proficiency therein; and he must also be either a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, or, have passed an examination by the College, ere he could have been admitted into the Service.

I have said that ours is a liberal Profession, and have also shewn that Testimonials are not necessary to establish the competency to practice, of the Gentlemen in the Service; and I may further remark that my Author, after declaring himself of Aberdeen, has made an observation which I might quote, if it were necessary to my proof, “that further study, and future opportunities of practice are necessary to make a Medical Practitioner skilful and respectable, wherever he may have received the testimonials of his scholastic acquirements, and therefore that testimonials alone are of little value.”

It has been remarked by a witty writer “that he who carries with him a measure to determine his own height, is a dwarf in more respects than one;” and I cannot but believe such to be applicable to those who would establish their own right to a public patronage, by the *testimonial standard*; at best, it is only a rule by which their infant studies had been measured, and not of that gigantic nature by which the world is habituated to measure the talents and abilities, or the character for skill and attention of “*Professional Aspirants*.”

The MEANS then are what I object to, and it is to be hoped, for the honor and respectability of the profession at large, that none of its Members will so far degrade it as to seek reputation by submitting their credentials with their application for patronage.

If, however, it be determined that such a step is advisable, I suggest the Town-Hall as a proper place in which to hang them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ONE, NOT WITHOUT HIS TESTS.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	6	40
Evening.....	5	20

Hospitality of Pinang.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

On looking over your Paper of Thursday last, my attention was arrested by a “*Letter from Pinang*.”—Having lately lived for the space of half-a-year on that beautiful Island, I feel an interest in every thing that relates it.

The Writer of the above Letter gives an accurate and pleasing description of a trip he made to the celebrated Waterfall, and the nature of the approach to it. He has fallen into an error, in stating that the flag staff, placed at the top of the precipice of the upper fall, is the greatest distance to which it has been hitherto possible to penetrate;—as I am personally acquainted with two Gentlemen who made strenuous exertions to explore the source of the water, and although not completely successful, they traced it upwards to a single small stream.

But whatever pleasure I may have derived from the descriptive powers of the writer alluded to, and from his just and correct remarks upon the advantages of the Harbour and the well-regulated Police of Prince of Wales’ Island, I should be wanting in every feeling of gratitude for the kindness and attention I received from the Inhabitants, were I to suffer to pass unnoticed his accusation of their “*utter want*” of Hospitality!

“But for all this,” he says, (after enumerating several local advantages), “it is a miserable place for a stranger to come to. Society there is none, and as for hospitality, I believe the charges that have been preferred against the Inhabitants for their utter want of it, are but too well founded. If a man bring strong Letters of Introduction to particular individuals, he will probably be treated well by them; but a Commander of a Ship may come and go, or any Passenger either, without being asked to sit down scarcely.”

Now really, Sir, these are harsh observations! That it may be “a miserable place for a stranger to come to,” I am ready to admit; and what place, I would ask, can be more miserable for a stranger to come to, than this splendid “*City of Palaces*?” But should I, or any other man, be justified on that account, in saying that the Inhabitants are utterly wanting in hospitality? Then, the emphatic word probably I should hope the Gentleman himself who wrote the letter, will, upon mature consideration, regret his having used it. “If,” he says, “a man bring strong Letters of Introduction to particular individuals, he will probably be treated well by them,” to which I would reply, by asking a question: “Are the inhabitants of Pinang, Civil and Military, civilized beings or Hottentots?”

The last part of the inhospitable paragraph, which remains to be noticed, is, that “a Commander of a Ship may come and go, or any Passenger either, without being asked to sit down scarcely.” In reference to this, I would observe, that it is, as far as my own experience went, during my residence on the Island, inapplicable to the Commanders of the Honorable Company’s Ships, or to their Civil and Military Servants who visit it as Passengers—I can hardly imagine the possibility of a Sea Port, where, as at Pinang, some hundreds of Merchant Ships are coming annually, in which the Inhabitants of the Place are expected to invite the Captains and Passengers coming there as Strangers, to their houses! To persons so situated, it is, that Tavern Keepers owe their means of existence, and nothing is more common in this City than for the Officers of his Majesty’s and the Honorable Company’s Ships, to take up their abode at a Tavern. For my part, I look upon a Tavern, to a Stranger, as a comfort of no small value, and what says the accomplished author of the Sketch Book on this point!

“To a homeless man, who has no spot on this wide world which he can truly call his own, there is a momentary feeling of independence and territorial consequence, when after a weary day’s travel he kicks off his boots, thrusts his feet into slippers, and stretches himself before an iron fire. Let the world without go as it may; let kingdoms rise or fall, so long as he

has the wherewithal to pay his Bill, he is, for the time being, the very monarch of all he surveys. The arm-chair is his throne, the pike his sceptre, and the little parlour of some twelve feet square his undisputed empire. It is a morsel of certainty snatched from the midst of the uncertainties of life; it is a sunny moment gleaming out kindly on a cloudy day; and he who has advanced some way on the pilgrimage of existence knows the importance of husbanding even morsels and moments of enjoyment. "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" thought I, as I gave the fire a stir, lolled back in my elbow-chair, and cast a complaisant look about the little parlour of the Red Horse, at Stratford-on-avon."

I have already, I fear, Sir, trespassed too much upon your time, and the patience of your readers, for I shall consider the latter valuable indeed if it induce them to wade through my feeble attempts to remove from the community of Prince of Wales' Island, a stigma, than which *nothing can possibly be more unmerited*. I am convinced, Sir, that I am borne out in this assertion by many of your readers, not in this Presidency only, but also in those of Madras and Bombay; and though it had not been in my power to make such an extended reference, I should nevertheless, as an individual act of duty, have addressed you on the present occasion. There is an old proverb (and their age is generally a strong recommendation) that "*seeing is believing*." Now a stranger who visits a place, *without becoming acquainted with its inhabitants cannot see*, and I am one of those who advocate the charitable principle which teaches me to *think every man to be good, until I know him to be otherwise*.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Calcutta, Dec. 2, 1822.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

ODE.

HORACE,—EPODE III.

Parentis olim si quis impia manu.

Should this our town contain a wretch,
Who, 'gainst his parent's throat could stretch
His sacrilegious blade—
Let him*—oh! worse than tortures dire—
Worse than hanging—worse than fire,
To read the (2) BULL be made.

(3) Oh, the hard bowels of King Log!
Who still continues on to jog,
With foaming venom fraught,
And seasons his (4) insipid stuff,
With viper's blood, by way of puff,
By Bankes's Scotch friend brought.

Thus other BULLS on Colchis' strand,
Great (5) Jason tamed to his command,
By lov'd Medea's (6) dow'r,

(7) And thus when open strength had fail'd,
The great Alcides was assail'd
By poison's deadly pow'r.

*—cicutis allium nocentius.

(2) "BULL" from the Pope's Bull which never opened its mouth but to anathematize all except the Pope and Cardinals, or as some of the scoliasts have it, BULL is a contraction of *bully*. "I threw down my gauntlet because I knew nobody would take it up."—See JOHN BULL, December 3d. Our anonymous author has discretion on his side at least.

(3) O dura messorum ilia { thou sodden-witted lord! . . . thou sen-
vy valiant ass!—thou thing of no bow-
els, thou!—Shakespeare.

(4) Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctis herbis, &c.

(5) Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum

Ignota tauris illigaturum jaga
Perunxit hoc Jasonem:

(6) Creditus, accepit cantatas protinus herbas,
Ediditque xsum; &c. OVID MET. 7. 1.

(7) Nec minus humeris efficeris Herculis
Inarsit æstuosius, &c.

A Bachelor's Reasons.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

By giving the enclosed (which does not occur to me to have appeared in any of the Indian Prints) a conspicuous place in your agreeable Miscellany, you will not only oblige a Constant Reader and Admirer of the JOURNAL, but probably be the means of inducing many an Old Bachelor who have heretofore enjoyed the sweets of single blessedness, to try that "Christian Comfort, a Wife." I am positive, Sir, that many a Spinster will feel obliged to you for giving it a place, and make no doubt but many will likewise cheerfully drink a glass of wine, when married, towards the accomplishment of the wish of

Howrah, Nov. 1822.

A WOULD-BE MARRIED MAN.

THE BACHELOR'S REASONS FOR TAKING A WIFE.

(From "Oxberry's Actor's Budget.")

Grave Authors say, and witty Poets sing,
That honest wedlock is a glorious thing:
And depth of judgment most in him appears,
Who wisely weds in his maturer years.
Then let him choose a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir;
To sooth his cares, and free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the verge of life;
Let sinful bachelors their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more;
Unaw'd by precepts, human and divine,
Like birds and beasts, promiscuously they join:
Nor know to make the present blessing last,
To hope the future, or esteem the past;
But vainly boast the joys they never tried,
And find divulg'd the secrets they would hide.
The married man may bear his yoke with ease;
Secure at once himself and Heaven to please;
And pass his inoffensive hours away,
In bliss all night, and innocence all day:
Tho' fortune change, his constant spouse remains,
Augments his joys, or mitigates his pains.
But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair.
With matchless impudence they style a wife,
The dear-bought curse, and lawful plague of life,
A bosom serpent, a domestic evil,
A night invasion, and a mid-day devil.
Let not the wise these sland'rous words regard,
But curse the bones of ev'ry lying bard.
All other goods, by fortune's hands are given;
A Wife is the peculiar gift of Heaven!
Vain fortune's favours, never at a stay,
Like empty shadows glide and pass away;
One solid comfort, one eternal Wife,
Abundantly supplies us all our life.
This blessing lasts (if those who try, say true)
As long as heart can wish—and longer too.
Our grandsire, Adam, ere of Eve possess'd,
Alone, and ev'n in Paradise, unblest'd;
With mournful looks, the blissful scenes survey'd,
And wander'd in the solitary shade:
The Maker saw, took pity and bestow'd
Woman! the last, the best reserve of God.
A Wife! ah, gentle Deities, can he
That has a Wife, e'er feel adversity?
Would men but follow what the sex advise,
All things would prosper—all the world grow wise.
'Twas by Rebecca's aid, that Jacob won
'His father's blessing from an elder son.
Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life
To the wise conduct of a prudent Wife:
Heroic Judith, as old Hebrews show,
Preserv'd the Jews, and slew the Assyrian foe:
At Esther's suit, the persecuting sword
Was sheath'd, and Israel liv'd to bless the Lord.
Be charmed with virtuous joys, and sober life,
And try that Christian comfort, call'd a Wife.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—489—

Prize Essay.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

During the ensuing Christmas vacation, when the Tyros will have much leisure time at command, I would offer a handsome prize to the several Seminaries of Learning in this city, for the best Prose Essay in English, Portuguese, and Armenian, on the RISE, PROGRESS, AND DEGENERACY, of the JOHN BULL in the East. The following passage from one of Tully's orations must be the motto to the Essays:—*Quousque tandem abutere, TAURE, patientiâ nostrâ? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?*—and they are to conclude with these two forcible words in the same oration:—*O tempora! ô mores!*—The Authors of the best Essays in the three languages, will receive a Gold Medal, with an appropriate device and bearing the following inscription:—*QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO.*

December 5, 1822.

MARCUS.

The Goinda System.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Your Printer has made some very strange and unpleasant—not to say dangerous—misprints in my Letter of yesterday, which I shall thank you to correct, for really in these times it is hard enough to be at the mercy of every GOINDA, for what one does say, let alone the risk of being persecuted and ruined for what one does not or did not say.

Now I did not call Mr. NIGEL "gaunt," I called him something much worse if I remember; but I beg to be excused from saying what it was, since whatever I may think about black-hearts or black-guards, or the writer of NIGEL's two Letters, and of the last of the *Bankes* series, I believe the less I say about the matter the better chance I shall have of rising in the ——— line.

Then you left out the whole cream of the jest, when you omitted the word *Nine*, in describing the celebrated Dinner reported to the BULL by his Goinda. People who read my letter will see no reason to discredit the BULL's story of the Grand Jury having agreed by their silence, to the abusive condemnation passed on you by certain *disinterested* Individuals, TWENTY THREE Grand Jurors; each with his guest! Forty six tip-top men, and not very many of them in public employment, or prejudiced against you!!!—A formidable set to condemn any man.

But in fact there were and I have counted over and over again, but 8 or possibly 9 Grand Jurors at the dinner and 4 or 5 guests I think! You spoiled all by omitting the number.

But worst of all, you ridiculously turn "BAND" into "BOARD" in speaking of the "high minded strangers." I only begged you not to take public notice of me, if we met at the *Band* of the "high-minded" in the evening. God forbid I should get into such a scrape as to conceive it possible even, that I, or any one else, should meet you at the hospitable "BOARD" of such illustrious persons as the aforesaid "high-minded strangers." From their looks they are not the sort of people I should relish getting into a quarrel with, and tho' *entre nous* I don't think they are much obliged to Mr. NIGEL for singling them out as the first objects of his insolent dictation, yet according to my maxim of keeping quiet, at least till I get a snug ——— ship, I would not for the world have it supposed I insinuated that any high-minded "Board" could possibly be open to a man whom two such respectable masqued *Sbirri* as NIGEL and this PHILO-BANKES, point out for excommunication by authority.

I see in one of the letters of this last Gentleman, the Grandiloquent Pylades (that one about the bumbug Challenge which was put into the Box at half past nine at night, that it might be printed and out next morning at gun-fire,) the said pompous Pylades says he keeps a very strict watch, not only over you, but over your friends! If this is not a very honorable employment for a Gentleman, it's a very profitable one, any how, in these days, as Pylades will soon find, and as his predecessors could tell him; meantime such as I must do our best to pass unnoticed, and till the storm blows over, sit

MUM CHANCE.

New Version of "All's Well."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Passing through one of the streets of Calcutta a few nights ago, my attention was arrested by certain harmonious sounds. On approaching I found they proceeded from the JOHN BULL Office; and a boisterous *encore* from a small party, not unlike Dick Muggins and his compeers at the "Three Jolly Pigeons," happily procured me the pleasure of hearing the following Song. It was a sort of Terzetto, the two principal parts were sustained by two voices, which I recognised to be those of A Friend to Mr. Bankes and A Friend to Mr. Burckhardt (though some ignorant persons asserted that the one was only an echo of the other), the third was sustained by the Editor, and was very weak and ineffective. There was also an accompaniment of *Serpents and Horns*, but I cannot compliment the players upon the truth or correctness of their performances, and the numerous goose notes from the horns, were any thing but agreeable. The words of the Song I had some difficulty in catching, but I believe the following is tolerably correct.

Your's, &c.

DA CAPO.

TERZETTO. "ALL'S BLOWN"

By Friend to Mr. Bankes—Friend to Mr. Burckhardt—and Editor.

FRIEND TO BANKES.
Adagio, De serted by all men of tact
 By Rats and Bollies stontly back'd
 In the BULL's columns day by day
 I keep my sculking, slandering, way
Allegro, And should some footstep late at night
 Approaching, put me in a fright
 (*agitato*).... Who goes there! stranger quickly own!
 Friend to Burckhardt, (*con moto*) A Friend
 Friend to Bankes, .. (*con anima*)—To whom?
 Friend to Burckhardt, (*affettuoso*)—The Sheikh
 Editor,..... (*lugubrimente*)—All's blown.
Tutti,.. (*perdendosi*) All's blown
 FRIEND TO BURCKHARDT.
Adagio, Or striving hard our foe to noose,
 Whilst weary readers soundly snooze,
 I snugly keep his weaker gage
 To screen myself from public rage
Allegro, And as my thoughts towards Syria veer
 A well-known voice salutes my ear
 (*con espressione*) What cheer ho! brother quickly own
 Friend to Bankes,.... (*manando*) The BULL.
 Friend to Burckhardt, (*molto agitato*) What then?
 Editor, (*flebil-*) Alas! All's blown
Tutti,.. (*disperatamente*) All's blown.

Court of Requests.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A writer in the HURKARU who has commented with some ability on the "vigour beyond the law," which was lately displayed in the Petty Court, appears to be very angry at the reply of A FRIEND TO JUSTICE. On reading that letter, I conceived it to be a piece of delicate irony, and on looking over it again I continue of the same opinion. Let me advise the Correspondent of the HURKARU to read it now that he is cool, and I think he will perceive that it is so.

If it be indeed serious, he ought still to keep his temper, for it leaves all the points which he pressed unanswered.

Durruntollah, Nov. 28, 1822.

P———.

Selections.

The two following paragraphs are from a Native Newspaper :—

Curious Bats.—By the newspapers of Serampore, we come to learn that there are Bats of a curious size, in the Islands of Nickobar; some of them bear in voice and form, every resemblance to Cats; and others to Dogs. At the time they fly, their length is observed to be four cubits; they are very fond of eating Mangoes; when they climb upon a tree they first sit on the smallest branch of it, and as soon as it is broken, they take hold of another larger above it; after having broken some branches and reach the top of the tree.

Robbery.—On the 11th October last, a thief having entered into the house of Petanmber Bhattacharjee, situated in the village of Bhaughanuchra Pergunna Moolghur, stole many articles and utensils and lodged them in one of the rooms of the house and carried to that place the moveables which he found by searching the house. When a woman of the house came out accidentally passed that way, and seeing the things lying there concluded they were negligently left by some Servant of the house; so she took them up and put them in another place, and having opened the door went out towards the small tank which was behind the house. On her return, she was surprised to see other things put again in the place, which she also removed from thence and having gone to the Mistress of the house, related the circumstance; who apprehending that a thief must have entered the house forbade her to venture out, lest she should meet with some injury. When the thief came again to his depository, he saw none of his stolen articles left, which made him fancy his friend might have taken them away. He then resumed his pillage of the house; when the same woman came out in the yard and called out, "O neighbours, come immediately and help us; there is a thief in the house." Instantly on hearing this voice, the ruffian having given her some severe, blows, made off and escaped.

Magistrate of Chandernagore.—We have to-day the pleasure of inserting a Letter in defence of the Magistrate of Chandernagore, called forth by the Statement and remarks that appeared in your paper of the 18th instant. We congratulate M. Le Franc on having so able and zealous a defender; and from what we have lately heard of that Gentleman, not more so than he deserves. Indeed, nothing but the expectation that some one acquainted with his character would undoubtedly step forward to do it justice has prevented us from hearing witness to the high encomiums passed on that Gentleman by those who have had the pleasure of knowing him. His affability, liberality and courtesy to Englishmen, are spoken of in terms of such unqualified praise, that we can excuse A Briton, when in the warmth of his defence he censures us with no little severity for having presumed to doubt them.

Notwithstanding, we think we were fully justified in giving insertion to a statement, coming in so authentic a form, certified by the parties, whose honour and veracity we have no reason to question; and we still believe that it is as correct as it is possible for such a statement to be, tinged necessarily with the feelings of the parties, and liable to all the errors which an individual is apt to commit when sitting in judgment on his own cause. However if in the hasty remarks we offered on the subject, due allowance had been made for the irritated feelings under which the statement was written, and we had taken more leisure to reflect on the circumstances, we should doubtless have expressed ourselves differently on some parts of the case. The Letter of A Briton we recommend to the attention of our readers, as containing a very rational explanation of the transaction without the necessity of either impeaching the conduct of the French Authorities or impugning the veracity of their Accusers.

Fire in the Customs House.—About 9 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th instant, a Fire broke out in the Rowannah Depository, (a room on the lower floor of about 14 feet square) of the Calcutta Town and Inland Collector's Office in the Old Fort. On the alarm being given the Fire Engines attached to the establishment hastened to the spot, but were for sometime totally ineffective from the scanty supply of water, and as no Collector was seen distributing vice to the Bheesties, the first stimulant to exertion on a similar occasion before, the Spectators (excepting one) looked on with the coolest apathy. Water being notwithstanding at length procured, the Engines were directed to every aperture where smoke issued until a Guardian Angel appeared enrobed in Gold, Silk and Scarlett, armed with a flaming Sword, who rode on the whirlwind of turbid confusion and "directed the Storm" of sponging water. Nothing was now heard save "BHEESTIE CHULAO, CHULAO; HUM BURNHEES DENGEE." But the poor Bheesties seemed to think a Bird in the hand worth two in the Bush. Streams of water, however, were now poured in, in every quarter where papers could be seen, whatever might be their purport and contents, till a Gentleman observed that he saw a pile of papers, as "red hot as a brick kiln," in a small room on the right hand entrance. The venetians and doors were then burst and in an hour the fire was entirely extinguished, and no loss of any importance as we understand, has been sustained.—*Harkara.*

Police of Chandernagore.

A BRITON'S DEFENCE OF MR. LE FRANC.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

Not being in communication with Chandernagore, I am unable to say whether the Magistrate, Mr. Le Franc, intends taking any, or what steps, on the publication regarding him in your paper of the 18th inst. It would appear however, from the time that has elapsed since, that he does not purpose to make his acknowledgements to you for the opinions you offer on his conduct—through the same public channel.

But, Mr. Editor, although, he may disdain to reply to such charges—yet in my opinion it is the duty of every one who may have it in his power, to rescue this Gentleman from the odium which your paper of the 18th inst. must bring on him, if it be allowed to pass unnoticed.

I apprehend that Mr. Le Franc expects that he will be cleared, completely cleared, of the charge made against him; by those who alone are capable of refuting it, viz. all who know him, in his official capacity.—In this expectation he cannot be disappointed. I confidently hope for the credit of my country, that in this instance he may safely leave his character to the integrity of Englishmen to be defended from as foul and scandalous a libel—as Englishmen have ever penn'd, or an English Editor allowed his paper to give to the world—and I trust I am correct in concluding that you, Mr. Editor, will feel infinitely more satisfaction in doing justice to a much injured individual, than in making yourself an aiding party as you have done) to inflicting this injustice, by giving your Editorial opinion on the Justice of the charge made against Mr. Le F. on the mere exparte evidence of the parties complaining—and that, while, it must not be expected, they could give an unprejudiced account of the affair from the irritation their minds and feelings must have suffered, and which it will, I doubt not, require a long time to allay.

I take it upon myself to say, that you have not resided at Chandernagore, during Mr. Le F's Magistracy, or you could not have allowed your paper to advance as fact, what the experience of every day if you resided there must have given the most direct contradiction to.—Nor do I imagine that you have often visited that Colony, during these or other holidays, or your Editorial remarks would not, I think, have been what they now are, and on this ground I submit to yourself the incorrectness, if not impropriety of introducing this account of an unfortunate fracas, as affording your readers a guiding and saving knowledge of the police regulations of that Colony.

The belief expressed in the beginning of your 2d paragraph is one in which it is to be hoped all your readers will cordially agree with you, but when you advance, that these Gentlemen were "Convicted of no fault," you are not I think borne out in your assertion. Your ironical introduction of the guillotine and gibbet, I care not to notice, as I am to speak to facts, and not to soar into the regions of fancy, or constitute myself a judge of the happy or otherwise application of allegory or old stories to this business; and in reply to the concluding remark of this paragraph, I state my opinion to be, that it is not only in the event of its subjects being deprived of life, that the English Government would interfere. My belief is, that, if a British subject not residing in Chandernagore, was to be deprived of his liberty and suffer personal violence and maltreatment by the Functionaries here without cause, the English Government would very promptly interfere, if brought properly to its notice.

Your remark on the Magistrate's refusing the invitation sent him, cannot I fancy be argued against; for if every Magistrate is to be paraded by every Gentleman, whose feelings he may chance to wound, while acting in his official capacity, you and I Mr. Editor, I have no doubt, could go at a Bench, not 1000 coss from Chandernagore, where vacancies would most likely soon turn up. But, Query? who would wish to fill them even in these Whipping and Spurring times, when a man is no sooner ill, than there are as many eager applicants for his situation, as there would be volunteers hovering over his carcass, were it exposed. But here the comparison ends; for I trust none are so vulture like as to be disappointed, should they still have to wait for another attack of sickness—for hopes of stepping into any man's shoes; and if I agree with you in this part of your 3d paragraph, as also in your exposé of Law and Morality, I must entirely deny the truth of your insinuation, side-wind-accusation, or direct charge, as it may be meant, that the Magistrate of Chandernagore converts the rod of Justice into an engine of oppression—I believe him totally incapable of such conduct.

I now proceed to remark on the statement of these Gentlemen, which when perused, must banish from every mind the idea that they have the least wish to conceal any part of this unfortunate transaction, however unfavourable it may be to themselves—Indeed so honest and open is the avowal of their own acts, that in defending Mr. Le Franc—their own evidence is all I look to, and in doing which I

heartily deprecate the wish or intention of saying one word that can in any way add to the truly distressing irritation their feelings have already been subjected to. And let me further assure them, that had they confined themselves to the transaction itself, I would not have entered on it, but allowed all to form their own conclusions, and blame the Magistrate or not as they saw fit—Every consideration ought to be paid to feelings wrought up to the pitch that theirs have been, and I would readily make every allowance for Gentlemen so situated, short of their laying the monstrous charge against this Gentleman: of his treating them so ignominiously, “**BECAUSE THEY WERE ENGLISHMEN,**”—and deeming their being so, a crime!!!

First, then, they state that they did take a cloth from a Native and sent him on an errand which he had offered to go on previously; but it appears the Native did not choose to leave his cloth, or perhaps did not intend going at all, and he demanded the restoration of his cloth—“to which little or no attention was paid”—And I must now assert, that the commencement of this unpleasant affair has its rise in an act on the part of these Gentlemen, so illegal, that it cannot be in any way defended on any ground of law or equity; I may be answered by saying “It was illegal, but it was a trifle, and no injustice intended.” To this I reply that a circumstance which is the foundation of so great and serious a matter as this has proved to be, must no longer be looked on as a trifle, and every view taken of this affair, must be looked to, through this illegal and unwarrantable act—But to proceed, the man then goes away, but returns shortly, and with some servants, who interceded in behalf of the man to have his cloth restored to him. Honest John Bull however, did not consider it necessary, determined to punish the Native for his duplicity. (If this is an agreeable employment to John, he need not I am certain be idle even could he lengthen the day to 48 hours.)

The man then, it appears, goes to the Police with a complaint, that two Europeans had taken his Cloth from him, and refused to restore it; these Servants accompany him to prove the justice of his complaint, with the addition that they also had gone with him to endeavour to recover his property for him, but without any effect.

The Police Peons are now sent to get the Cloth, but obstinate John Bull treats them with “contempt,” and they return with this report to their Magistrate.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you or any one of these Gentlemen, imagine yourselves in this Magistrate's place, and say under these circumstances, what would have been your next step? Surely I am safe in concluding that seeing a charge made and proved against two individuals, and your authority set at defiance by them, you would instantly proceed as this Magistrate did to support your insulted authority, by enforcing obedience to it. An armed force is now sent, and whatever happened afterwards, I do submit, ought to be more a subject of regret than for blame, with these gentlemen.

It appears that Mr. B. would not go with these men until force was actually used, and it is unpleasant to enter into detail on this part of the subject. I will be as concise as possible on it and without imagining, that the gentlemen do not speak exactly what they believe to be mere plain facts. It is not going too far I hope, to suggest, that with passions inflamed as theirs must now have been, they might not be capable of seeing with a correct eye, or weighing impartially every expression, or act that occurred.

I would here observe (and throw myself on these Gentlemen's candour in doing so) that this was a transaction in which the Magistrate was not bound at least, (I will say nothing stronger,) to consider English Gentlemen engaged; and when in addition to the defiance of his authority, and resistance to his power, he observed a pause made at the gate,—his judgement I think cannot be much improved if he concluded that further resistance was making or his prudence questioned; in ordering to “Puckerlow.”

That I am warranted in claiming from these Gentlemen the benefit of their possibly seeing matters in a wrong light, the 5th paragraph of the statement, I think shews; or how could they imagine that by the Magistrate's order to Puckerlow, three times repeated, and Bote Puckerlow, he meant that they were to be struck; for so they state, that this order was instantly comprehended.

It appears to me that this order was one intended as purely precautionary, to prevent the officers of the police being assaulted, and for which, had they been so, the parties would have to answer for severely—The Magistrate indeed says, he saw the Gentlemen strike his people, but he must be mistaken, as well he might be in a crowd. They deny it, and must be believed.

I now come to the principal cause of my addressing you, viz. these Gentlemen declaring their perfect conviction that they were thus ignominiously treated, “**Because they were Englishmen.**” This was their only crime” But I will finish what little I have further to say on the remainder of the statement, before entering on that.

It would appear from your note, Mr. Editor, that you consider it only just and reasonable, that the Governor of Chandernagore is to be called up at all hours and by all persons, engaged in night brawls or quarrels; and not only called up, but he is to interfere with the Judicial proceedings of the officer at the head of the Police. Now with all deference to you, I think not, and doubtless these Gentlemen will duly value the comparison you indulge in, which is certainly either above all praise, or beneath all notice; your readers will decide for themselves which.

I do think that if one resident of Chandernagore had interested himself, it would have been of more avail than 100 strangers doing so; and I look on it as no small proof of the readiness of the functionaries of Chandernagore to avoid vexations or any delay—when they at once break through all forms of office to liberate these Gentlemen on a Sunday.

It would be satisfactory to know, in what language the conference was held on Sunday morning. The Governor, I am told, does not understand English at all. Mr. Le Franc, I know, reads and comprehends it tolerably—but when I last saw him, his power of expressing himself, was not by any means perfect, nor very ready; and if he has expressed himself as stated, I must congratulate him on a wonderful proficiency in acquiring the idiom of our language—But I rather think there has been some misconception in the sense, he meant to convey—but this is immaterial, and I see no necessity for sophistical remarks, on the remainder of this paragraph. I oppose no ARGUMENT against punning, to the PUNNING upon argument, and leave this keen and biting wit, to shew with all the force it can, the Logic of the Police of Chandernagore—and proceed to discharge a duty, which many others with me, must I think feel pressed on them, and which I hope they will honourably and conscientiously perform, in rescuing an injured individual from a charge, as foul as it is unjust.

I presume that I am quite correct in observing, that the Englishmen, who have resided and are residing at Chandernagore, are the only Judges, of how far, being an Englishman, is treated as a crime by Mr. Le Franc. I have resided there for a very considerable period, and were I at present a resident there, I would call on every Englishman whose opinion was worth having, to say in what degree his experience agreed with the charge made against the Magistrate. I still hope something of this kind will still be done, and that those persons thus expressing their opinions, will not allow the idea of its being termed by narrow minds an act of adulation to a man in office; prevent them from acting like honest Englishmen—and doing justice to this Frenchman by wiping off so foul a stain on the character of a man to whom they must, I cannot doubt, feel themselves greatly indebted for his readiness at all times to secure their comforts (and much is in his power) by affording them every and prompt redress, and assistance when justly claimed.

This was my experience of how far being an Englishman—was thought a crime by this Gentleman; and I do solemnly declare, that during my residence there, I did not hear one complaint, or expression of dissatisfaction expressed by any respectable Englishman, at the Magistrate's conduct towards him. Of every Englishman, who has experienced what I have now expressed and does not avow it, is doing Mr. Le Franc an injury of the same nature, though negative and of less magnitude; than his fellowers, on whose conduct it would not be unconstructive, to hear certain Sages commenting.

This letter is getting to a much greater length than I intended, but I cannot close it yet; for it is said one fact is worth 500 assertions, and I will state the first that occur to me, to prove how great a crime being an Englishman it thought by Mr. Le Franc.

The Gentleman who is here alluded to, is not at present in Calcutta, but I know that he felt the delicacy of the Magistrate's conduct to be so great, that he will be proud to authenticate my statement. He is in Bengal, and I will give you his name if wished for it.

He had for reasons needless to state, punished a Native, the Servant of a French Gentleman resident in Chandernagore. It occurred early in the morning, and about 10 or 11 o'clock the Jamadar of the Police Court, came to him to know if he had beaten a man; and if so, why? The fact was of course avowed, and the reasons explained to the Jamadar. The Englishman heard nothing more of this until some very considerable time afterwards, when being with the Magistrate on business (no private intimacy existed between them) he shewed him a letter he had received from his friend and countryman, who with it, sent his Servant, and loudly called for redress on this Englishman. The Magistrate said, that on reading this letter and seeing the man (who was much hurt), he recollected that this foreigner, though long in the colony, had never been complained against; and therefore, before issuing his legal processes, he thought it right to send and enquire into the matter: and to whom does he send? why, to this Englishman, to him alone, and on his report he stops all further proceedings!!! I could here draw comparisons, but say nothing. I only ask, is this like the conduct of a man who considers, and treats it as a crime to be an Englishman?

Any one who has resided in Chandernagore of late years, must know that, nearly all the trouble the Magistrate has, with breaches of the peace (exclusive of the Natives) is given him by Englishmen, or those so called, either residents or visitors; and they must know what glorious opportunities a Magistrate, who deemed it criminal to be an Englishman, has thrown away of glotting his pitiful wretched malignity in a way to wound every man who was an Englishman, and felt as one ought to do, when the uniform of our King was to be seen on a man disgracing it in a manner, which was as shameful, as we know it is rare.

This person was to be seen at one time in drunken, boxing, quarrels in the street, disturbing the peace of the settlement; to another he and his companions boxing out their rights to each other's trunks for their expences, and then giving the Magistrate the pleasure of settling their disputes, to whom I have seen some of them on their way, with black eyes and sound teeth minus, and I can only say that had we been gratified with the sight every day of our country's uniform, shining through these said Iron Bars, and seen more than one Englishman escorted out of Chandernagore by a Police Guard and Tom Toms, as public and habitual nuisances; I say, Mr. Editor, had you seen all this, I feel confident in asserting, that no man could with the shadow of reason accuse the Magistrate of any undue severity: but will you credit me when asserting, that all this passed without one of these people, to my knowledge, being put under any restraint. Nay, the police officers have applied to me at night, to endeavour to quiet my countrymen and save them the duty of confining them.

These are the facts, Mr. Editor, and my remark on them is, that no thing but the most refined delicacy towards Englishman, actuated Mr. Le Franc's conduct, and I trust I am not at all singular in this conviction.

I have now offered my opinions and the grounds I have for sending them forth, I have endeavoured (as a duty I felt called on to discharge) to show that the Magistrate of Chandernagore, has whenever he could, consistent with the effectual discharge of his duty, conducted himself with the greatest delicacy towards Englishmen, and I firmly believe the reason for their being thus treated, was "because they were Englishmen, this was their only crime."

I will now pause, trusting that should it be necessary, the Magistrate of Chandernagore will in their affair find many others and more able defenders than I can pretend to be. I indulge the hope, that you and these Gentlemen will see how little one solitary and unpleasant transaction is able to guide in estimating character generally, and they will show that when pronouncing him a man who deemed it a crime to be an Englishman, they did it under the impulse of feelings wounded deeply, which they were smarting under, and which they will no doubt in the cooler and more unbiassed moments feels was unjust. This conviction I know will be brought home to them, and when it is so,—that they will freely avow it, the candid way in which the state their part in this truly distressing affair, is an ample assurance to.

Noe. 26, 1822.

A BRITON.

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of December 1822.

	Vessels	Tons.
His Majesty's Ship,	1	0
Honorable Company's Ships,	7	7584
Free Traders, for Great Britain,	19	9570
Country Ships for ditto, Six, and Malta and Gibraltar three	9	5505
Ditto for China,	2	1575
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	24	9349
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	23	9759
French Vessels,	10	3656
American Vessels,	6	1705
Portuguese Vessels,	7	3130
Arabian Vessels,	10	3924
Total,	118	55757
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of Dec. 1821, ..	19	9136
Ditto ditto, on the 1st of Dec. 1822,	19	9370
Increase,	0	434

Military Arrivals.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.—Major General Thomas Brown, Commandant of Buxar, from Buxar. Lieutenant Colonel L. R. O'Brien, 8th Light Cavalry, from Nagpore. Captain C. D. Aplin, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from Saugor. Lieutenant G. S. Lawrenson, Artillery Regiment, from the Mauritius. Lieutenant J. Bunyon, 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, from Meerut. Lieutenant G. Cracklow, 1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry, from Moughyr.

Suspension Bridge.

Observations on the Suspension Bridge lately constructed by Lieutenant Schalch, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

It has been found necessary to make some alteration in the original plan, which appeared in the JOHN BULL of the 13th May last; the principal of which is the substitution of iron supporters to the main chains, in lieu of those of masonry, and increasing the length of the Bridge, from 129 to 140 feet, to adapt it to the situation which was subsequently assigned it on Tolly's Nullah. The breadth of the bridge has not been obtained.

The iron supporters, above alluded to, are formed each of four beams of cast iron, which were accidentally discovered in Calcutta, and are such as are used in roofing; these beams have been cut into a convenient shape and joined together by traces of malleable iron.

The distance between the points of suspension of the chains is 121 feet 4½ inches. The height of the supporters above the level of the road way is 17 feet 8 inches. The droop of the chain is 15 feet. The main chains which are screwed into a cap on the head of the supporters, are composed of 1½ inch square bars of the best Swedish iron, formed into rods, so proportioned in length, that the distance between the drop bars which support the road-way may be exactly 10 feet. The drop bars are rods of ¾ inch square iron, which fall through the joints of the main chains, and are secured by means of a cap at the upper end; as in the Union Bridge over the Tweed. They pass through the transverse beams, which are 6 inches broad, and 8 inches deep, supporting a platform of 3 inch teak plank.

The main chains are four in number, two on each side of the bridge, which lie close together, in a horizontal position; the joint of one chain falling in the center of the bar of the other; by which arrangement the transverse beam are 5 feet asunder. The planks of the road way are bolted into the beams, and fastened by nuts underneath. It is intended, when the bridge is placed in its final situation, to carry a plank, about 4 inches thick, and 12 deep, placed end ways, along the whole length of the road way on both sides, which will, not only strengthen the platform and diminish the vertical motion, but give a more finished appearance to the profile.

The back braces which support the bridge are fixed at angle of 45, they are made of 1½ inch iron, four in number, and their tops are screwed into the cap in the head of the supporters in the same manner as the main chains; their ends are built in solid masonry under a heap of earth sufficient to resist the greatest tension to which the bridge can ever be subjected. To prevent the corrosion of the iron under ground, the ends of the braces are covered with a thick coating of coal tar and are further protected by a case of sheet lead soldered over them. It is hoped these precautionary measures will preserve the bars under ground, uninjured for a very long period of time.

The strength of the bridge was practically tried in the presence of the Marquess of Hastings, by passing over it at the same time two six pounders with their limbers, and compliments of oxen; by marching across it in quick time two companies of Europeans three deep; and by loading it completely with natives. Under each of these trials it exhibited no appearance of weakness. The lateral motion of the road-way was very slight, nor was the vertical motion as much as might have been expected, on considering that the planks were only loosely laid on the beams, and that the iron railing was wanting.

The present bridge being merely experimental, no greater breadth than eight feet was assigned it, nor was it originally intended for the passage of carriages of any description. It has however been found fully capable of bearing them, as well as horsemen and laden camels. Had the road-way been made in the first instance, with a width of ten feet, every description of carriage might have been allowed to pass over it; a very trifling increase in expense would have attended this increase in breadth.

As it would only be in the vicinity of large towns that a greater breadth of road-way than ten feet would be required, bridges of this description, placed over the ravines and nullahs on the public roads throughout the country, would effectually remedy the existing inconveniences of travelling in India, Particularly in the rainy season. They would greatly facilitate Dawk communication, and the march of troops; and would prove of incalculable advantage to the commercial interest of the country, which at present suffer considerably from the impassable state of the roads, during one half the year.—John Bull.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	24 0 a 24 8
Non-Remittable,	ditto	15 8 a 16 0

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 493 —

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 23, 1822.

With advertence to General Orders of the 21st of June last, the period for the termination of Captain Delamain's leave of absence is fixed to the 1st January next, that Officer not having found it necessary to make a Voyage to Sea.

Should the state of Captain Delamain's health not admit of his joining his Corps at the date abovementioned, he will transmit the prescribed Certificate through the Adjutant General of the Army, with an application for an extension of his leave of absence.

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 23, 1822.

The Governor General in Council, impressed with a high sense of the merits of Meerza Cheragh Ali Beg, Subadar-Major of the Governor General's Body Guard, and Uz Beghy to His Lordship, and of the very excellent Character borne by that deserving old Soldier, during his long and faithful Service of Thirty-Six Years, is pleased, as a special Case, to bestow on him a Pension of Sonat Rupees (100) One Hundred per Mensem, on his retirement from the Service, which will have effect from the 1st Proximo.

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 25, 1822

Brevet-Captain Parsons, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed, at the particular recommendation of the Commissioner General, a Supernumerary Sub Assistant in the Army Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.—Mr. William Brownlow, date of arrival in Fort William 24th November 1822. Mr. Robert Menzies, date of arrival in Fort William 24th November 1822. Mr. William Biddulph, date of arrival in Fort William 12th November 1822.

N. B. Rank as Ensign has already been assigned to Messrs. Brownlow and Menzies in General Orders of the 2d instant.

Brevet-Major William Samson Whish, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough via Bombay, on account of his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Cocke is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Brevet-Captain Charles Pearce, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from his Corps at Mhow for three Months and a half from the 25th January next.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 9th February last, to Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, is extended for Two Months beyond the period therein stated.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant B. Woolley, of the 30th Regt. Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th ultimo, to visit Bombay, on account of his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The permission obtained by Captain William Hende, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, in General Orders of the 13th September last, to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough on account of his Health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 22d instant, to appoint Lieutenant W. Brown, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in Dehly, under Captain Oliver.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint, in the Territorial Department, under date the 22d instant, Lieutenant B. Brown, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Surveyor in the Northern Division of Moradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Hahnd, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District, with the Allowance ordinarily received by Officers conducting Land Surveys.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Ensign Cary, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 13th July last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer. Ensign Cary reported his return to the Presidency on the 25th instant.

Local Cornet J. Malcolm, attached to Skinner's Horse, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

In consequence of the New Opening made through the Plassey Gate of Fort William, His Lordship in Council sanctions the Appointment of an additional Key Sergeant to the Garrison, now Non-Commissioned Staff, for the duties of that Gate.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Colonel, Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; Nov. 27, 1822.

The following Posting to take place in the Regiment of Artillery: 1st-Lieutenant J. W. Wakefield to the 2d Troop of Horse Artillery at Mhow.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

General Staff.—Major-General C. Stuart, from 5th September, to 31st December, to remain at Berhampore, on Sick Certificate.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—Major W. Ball, from 26th October, to 2d May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment.—Major G. T. D'Aguilar, from 30th November to 28th December, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Captain W. Stirling, from 15th Dec. to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Chumparun Light Infantry.—Captain G. Cooper, from 5th December, to 5th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Whinfield, from 1st January 1823, to 1st July, 1823, to visit Meerut and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 28, 1822.

With the sanction of Government the following Movements to take place as soon as possible after the receipt of this Order:

The 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry from Mhow to relieve the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry at Asseer-Ghur.

The 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry on being relieved to march to Neermunch, where it is to be cantoned.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Baronet, G. C. B. Commanding the Western Division, will issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing arrangement.

The Commander in Chief is sorry to observe from recent reports that have been laid before him, that the humane intentions of Government in offering to the Native Soldiery afflicted with Cataract, the best chance of recovery by sanctioning their being sent to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing Surgical operation, have been in general frustrated through the perverseness of the Patients; arising frequently from a speculation of immediately obtaining a Pension if their Blindness shall continue: His Lordship is therefore under the necessity of enacting the following rules for future observance:

Native Officers and Soldiers who may be afflicted with Cataract, but in other respects hale and fit for Field Service, shall have the option of being sent to the Presidency for Surgical treatment under the rule established in General Orders of the 9th January, 1821; or of being discharged the Service, if they do not choose to submit to the operation, and comply with the instructions of the Medical Officer under whose care they may be placed.

Native Officers and Soldiers who from length of Service or other cause have become unfit for Field duty, are to have the option of being sent to the Presidency for cure, if afflicted with Cataract; or of being at once transferred to the Pension Establishment if passed by the General Committee.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant W. S. Prole, from 10th December, to 25th February 1823, to visit Mhow, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant Cathcart, from 13th November, to 20th December, to visit Banda, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Ensign Camberlege, from 15th December, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Gorucknore Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Warren, from 20th November, to 20th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Nov. 28, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Tuesday the 5th November 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Gunner Edward Reppington, of the 2d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—“For being drunk in Barracks and striking Gunner Mitchell, of the 3d Company, 2d Battalion of Artillery, without the least provocation between the hours of 9 and 10 o'Clock on the Night of the 17th May, 1822.”

2d.—“For taking a Bayonet from the Arm-rack and threatening to take the life of any person that came near him on the night of the 17th May, 1822.”

3d.—“For running away from the Guard on the night of the 17th May, 1822, and when taken, making use of the following language: ‘I will have the life of Brigade Sergeant Fox and Gunner Molloy (of the same Company) when released from Confinement.’”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“Upon mature deliberation of all that has appeared before them, the Court are of opinion that the Prisoner Gunner Reppington of the 2d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is Guilty of the First Charge exhibited against him.

“That he is also Guilty of the Second Charge. That he is not Guilty of the Third Charge. The Court being of opinion that the Prisoner's occasional state of Mental Derangement from a Wound he received in the Service of his Country, and his having been so visited at the time he committed the Acts of which he has been found Guilty, have been clearly proved in Evidence, forbear to award any Punishment.”

Approved, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks and Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Gunner Reppington is to be discharged and sent home to England; with an intimation that should he re-enlist into the Honorable Company's Service, he shall be severely punished for the Fraud.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 29, 1822.

The undermentioned Ensigns, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 28th instant, are directed to join the Corps to which they stand posted, by water:

Ensign W. Brownlow, the 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry a Pooree.

Ensign R. Menzies, the 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry at Mhow, Major Nation's appointment, in Station Orders dated Keitah, the 18th November, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Bird, of the 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Lambie resigned, is confirmed.

Major Hampton's Battalion Order of the 28th November, appointing Lieutenant Hoare to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, vice Fulcher, proceeding to Europe, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 5th Regiment,—Ensign Maclean, from 10th November to 10th January 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment,—Lieutenant Conway, from 30th November to 1st February 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment,—Ensign Interpreter and Quarter Master B. Scott, from 1st December to 1st February 1823, preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

W. L. WATSON, *Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.*

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 2, 1822.

Brevet-Captain James Read, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Superintendent of Family Money at Barrackpore, vice Nott who has not resigned.

JAS. NICOL, *Adj. Genl. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 23, 1822.

The permission granted by Major General Thomas, Commanding at Cawnpore, to Major Fuller of the 59th Regiment, to proceed on the River on Sick Certificate for two months from the 8th instant, is confirmed.

Captains Hall of the 14th and Goate of the 87th Regiments have leave to remain at the Presidency on their Private Affairs, the former for two months from the 25th ultimo, and the latter for three months from the 15th instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Nov. 27, 1822.

The Volunteers from the 17th for the 13th Regiment adverted to in the 3d Paragraph of General Orders No. 2775, of the 18th instant, are, with the Sanction of Government, directed to embark on the morning of the 2d proximo, for Berhampore, under the Command of Captain Halfhide of the 17th Regiment, who will upon his arrival at that Station, deliver over the Volunteers to Colonel Sir Archd. Campbell, and return to Calcutta without delay.

Captain Halfhide will transmit a Weekly State of his Detachment to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men, at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major, King's Troops.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 28, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas of the 38th Regiment, at present doing duty with the 17th in Fort William, is directed to proceed to Berham-

pore by Water in Medical Charge of the Volunteers for the 13th, under the Command of Captain Halfhide of the 17th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas will upon his arrival at Berhampore join the 38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Webster of the 44th Foot is appointed to do Duty with the above Detachment on its passage up to Berhampore, whence he will return to Calcutta at his convenience.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 30, 1822.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant Daniel Caulfield, 4th April, 1820.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Hilton, 5th Dec. 1821.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant T. R. Morgell, 21st April, 1822.

Ditto.—Lieutenant J. K. Taylor, 1st May, 1822.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Hans Morrison, 7th May, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Thomas Brett, 21st May, 1822.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Francis Grant, 2d August, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry Heyman, 20th Aug. 1822.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Clarke, 21st August, 1822.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Buckland N. Binett, 25th August, 1822.

2d Battalion Royal Regiment.—Lieutenant Norman Macleod, 1st September, 1822.

The date of the Brevet Rank of Captain of the undermentioned Officers, is altered as follows, with reference to their standing as Subalterns in the Army.

14th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. H. B. Armstrong, 12th August, 1819.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Sullivan, 12th January, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant J. T. Keays, 14th February, 1820.

16th Dragoons, (late of the 59th Foot).—Lieutenant William Williams, 16th March, 1820.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Raines, 9th September, 1820.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Holt, 6th October, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Hutchinson, 14th November, 1820.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 30, 1822.

The Volunteers for the 11th Dragoons, 14th and 87th Regiments, together with such other men now in Fort William, belonging to His Majesty's Corps in the Upper Provinces, those for the 13th excepted, for whose removal to Berhampore arrangements have been made, are, with the sanction of Government, to proceed by water under the Command of Captain Hall of the 14th Foot, to join their respective Regiments, as soon as Boats for their Transport can be provided, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper authority.

Captain Hall will deliver over the men for the 36th, 59th and 87th Regiments to the Commanding Officers of these Corps on his arrival at Berhampore, Ghazepore and Cawnpore respectively, and he will march from the latter Station to Meerut in charge of the Volunteers for the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, agreeably to instructions which Major General Thomas will be pleased to furnish him.

Lieutenant Cox of the 87th Regiment will proceed on duty with Captain Hall's detachment to Ghazepore, when he will rejoin his Corps.

Captain Hall will be pleased to forward a weekly state of his detachment to the Adjutant General, His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, No. 1724, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major, King's Troops.

Upon the embarkation of the Volunteers for the 13th Regiment, Captain Hall will assume Charge of Troops to proceed under his Command up the River, and the Captain and two Subalterns directed in General Orders, No. 2775, of the 18th instant, to receive the Volunteers from the 17th, will rejoin the 44th Regiment.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Captain Hall, 14th Foot, by General Orders of the 23d instant, is hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

NOTICE.

It is notified for the information of the Public that the Water Gate of the Garrison will be shut on Thursday morning, until further orders, for the purpose of laying down a new Main Bridge.

Fort William, Town Major's Office, December 4, 1822.

J. VAUGHAN, *Town Major.*

News versus Controversy.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

Not being a glutton in news, I am content with a moderate quantity of that article to take with my coffee. I confess also that the monthly cost is some object, and on both these grounds I took in the JOHN BULL, which an old friend recommended to me, on my coming to Calcutta, a short time ago. At the same time however, that I do not wish to be crammed with more news than I can digest, I do not relish being stinted of my modicum. There is consequently nothing which I detest so much as the "Battles of the Pigmies and Cranes," in which it pleases the Editors of our daily papers sometimes to indulge. It may be some variety or relief to those who read the sixteen daily pages of the JOURNAL to find that there are one or two of Skirmishing which they may skip over; but a paper of four pages in all, (and large type too) has no such spare room.

What follows here relates to the MERITS of the disputes of our Contemporaries, which the writer thinks engross too much of their space, leaving in the one of them which is of smaller dimensions almost no room for News and other useful intelligence; but all this we omit, being resolved not to be drawn into the vortex of their apparently interminable quarrels.)

— Very luckily I was within ten miles of a Gentleman who took in the HURKARU, and regularly sent it to me. I had not seen it, since it was of the complexion of the present BULL, and I was agreeably surprised to find it conducted with so much intelligence and acuteness, and filled with such judicious extracts from the English papers. I congratulate you heartily on the respectable and manly character which it now bears. I will take good care the next time I am obliged to rusticate to secure it, and not the MAD BULL for my companion.

December 3, 1822.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1822.

In the matter of CLAUDE MARTIN, late Major General in the service of the East India Company.

This case came before the Court for further directions as to the Master's Report. We can at present only lay a short statement of facts before our Readers, but if we can find time to arrange our Notes, and the matter be deemed of sufficient interest to reward the labour, we may afterwards give a more detailed report.

Most of our Indian Readers must be aware that this Gentleman, Claude Martin, who by his Will states he was born at Lyons in France, and came out to this Country as a Private Soldier, died at Lucknow, in the Territories of the King of Oude, in the year 1800, possessed of real and personal property to a much greater amount than was ever realized by an European in India.

The Will and Schedule annexed to it are of great length, and divided into numerous Articles, bequeathing Legacies to some of his Relations, and Pensions to his numerous Women and Servants, besides directing a Zenana to be built for their residence, and a spot of ground to be converted into a burial place for their remains. He also bequeathed various sums to the Cities of Calcutta, Lyons, Lucknow, and Chandernagore, for Charitable purposes, and directed that a House called *Constantia*, which he was then building at Lucknow, should be completed, and used as a Caravanera for the reception of Travellers, and bequeathed a Fund for its maintenance. Annual sums of 4000 Rupees are also bequeathed for redeeming poor Debtors at Lyons, and Lucknow, and 20,000 Rupees to be divided amongst "five of his nearest and poorest relatives," besides several other legacies, and bequests of immense sums of Money.

The principal question for the Court's decision appeared to be, whether or not the Charitable Legacies under the Will, which were to be discharged out of the proceeds of the Estate remaining in the hands of Mr. Palmer, the Executor, which was forthwith to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General, carried INTEREST or not? This point being of the utmost consequence to the Ridgway Legatee, involving on this score alone a sum of upwards of 8 Lacks of Rupees, or above 100,000 Pounds Sterling.

Mr. SPARKIE, who was retained on the part of the City of Lyons, contended that by the Law of England, Interest was payable upon these Legacies, in as much as the Estate was actually of sufficient value, and might have been converted into Money to have discharged them immediately after the Testator's death, and that the institutions were entitled to any benefit that might accrue from the delay of payment.

Mr. MONEY followed on the same side.

Mr. FERGUSSON, who held Briefs on the part of Mr. PALMER, the Executor, and THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DECEASED, argued against Interest being allowed; contending that the Testator's intention was to set aside only the precise amount mentioned in his Will for these Charities, and that he had not contemplated such an immense sum being appropriated as was now sought to be recovered. The Learned Gentleman stated that he appeared for Mr. Palmer, who was both ready and willing to deliver over the great trust imposed upon him to any person the Court would nominate to receive it. The only point upon which, continued the learned Counsel, Mr. Palmer feels any delicacy, was as to proper care being taken, of those persons who appeared to possess so great a portion of the affection and regard of his deceased friend, General Martin; and to be so near his heart in making his last Will. But this, Mr. FERGUSSON was sure, the Court would look to; and he concluded an able and animated speech by expressing a hope, that Mr. Palmer would be relieved from the burthen of his Executorship, and be discharged from all responsibility attending the execution of it.

Mr. WHEATLEY followed shortly on the same side. He reprobated the foolish vanity of the Testator in disposing of his fortune in the way he had done, observing, it was a notorious fact, that, in almost all instances where Money had been left for charitable purposes, it fostered the evil it was intended to remedy; and he therefore trusted the Court would see the propriety of simply carrying the deceased's intention into effect, and nothing more. Mr. Wheatley illustrated his argument by supposing a case where a Testator had directed an Iron Bridge to be erected for the public convenience which was to cost a given sum, and a lapse of years had taken place before it was completed: The Learned Counsel asked whether in such a case the Court would give the Heir at Law, or the Contractor, the interest which might then have accumulated? To the Heir at Law, of course, and so he submitted the Court ought to do in the case then before it.

Mr. SPARKIE replied: He agreed with Mr. Wheatley, that Charitable Institutions seldom produced the good which was intended, for he thought it was owing to the numerous provisions for the poor that caused that redundancy of poverty which at present existed. Mr. Sparkie would, if he had the power, to sweep away all that idle, vain useless Establishment of *Constantia*; but as there was nothing illegal in these follies, the Court must carry them into effect.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN remarked that it was useless expressing his ideas on the subject of these religious bequests. The Testator had undoubtedly a right to dispose of his property as he pleased. He thought that Interest must be allowed upon these Legacies from the expiration of one year from the Testator's death.

It was then decreed that Mr. Palmer had fully accounted for the Testator's Estate, and that upon payment to the Master of the Balance remaining in his hands, amounting to about 28 Lacs of Rupees, he was to be discharged from the responsibility of the Executorship; and numerous directions were then given to the Master, to inquire and report to the Court on the various circumstances connected with the fulfilment of the Testator's intentions, particularly as to how Mr. LOUIS MARTIN (one of the representatives of the deceased) had disposed of a sum of £45,000 which had been paid to him by the Executors, and whether His Majesty the King of Oude would permit the General's wishes, as to the erection of a College at Lucknow for teaching the English language, and instructing persons in the principles of the Christian Religion, to be carried into effect. Much doubt appears to exist as to this part of the Will being carried into effect, as His Majesty has already refused to accept of the annual donation of 4000 Rupees to relieve poor Debtors, which the Testator had bequeathed by his will, alleging that there were not such objects in his capital, and if there should be any, they must remain where the law had placed them. If his refusal should extend to the erection of the Institution, also, a very large sum will of course remain unappropriated, and must, it is presumed, sink into the residence of General Martin's Estate.

To give an idea of the immense property involved in this case, it may be added that in consequence of this motion, the Master's Commission on the sum brought into Court will, will, as we understand amount to nearly One Lac and Forty Thousand Sicca Rupees!!! —Hurkaru.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0 a 205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8 a 31 8 each
Joos, or Pezas,	17 8 a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver & Franc pieces,	190 4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½ a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8 a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 a 10 0

Madras News.

Madras, Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1822.—The homeward bound Ship *NANCY*, which has reached the Roads since our last publication is expected to be despatched on Thursday, her Packet being advertised to be closed at 2 P. M. on that day—it appears she was blown out of Bimlipatam Roads on the 16th ultimo, and having been driven to the Southward was in sight of Madras all day of the 28th; but the weather threatening, she stood out to sea—having got a Southerly wind, she attempted to proceed to Bimlipatam to take in cargo prepared for her there; but the wind coming round again to the Northward, she was obliged to run for these Roads.

Madras Lottery.—Wednesday, November 13, 1822.—No. 3634 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.—Nos. 1701 1976 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.—Nos. 2493 4850 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.—Nos. 2406 2631 4163 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.—Nos. 697 3378 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Friday, November 15, 1822.—No. 3795 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.—Nos. 1170 4432 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.—Nos. 1777 2068 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.—Nos. 165 630 694 3166 3638 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.—Nos. 716 1171 2293 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Monday, November 18, 1822.—No. 4323 a Prize of 1,805 Rupees.—Nos. 515 379 1532 2768 3252 3692 and 4890 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.—Nos. 1228 3935 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.—Nos. 39 606 2938 3271 3662 and 3951 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

The Provincial Papers from every part of England represent the heat of the season to have been excessive. On the 14th of June at Cheltenham the Thermometer rose in the sun at 5 P. M. to 115 degrees of Fahrenheit, and in the course of the preceding week eleven horses belonging to the Stage Coaches between Cheltenham and London sunk beneath the intense heat and sunk lifeless on the road.

On the Royal Exchange in the shade the Thermometer stood at 82! The Stock Jobbers and Brokers are said to have almost fainted under this oppressive heat—we wish we had a few of them on the Beach at Madras for a few hours during a fine land wind day—would then form a more correct idea of real heat.

We cannot find any mention of the appointment to the vacant Recordership of Bombay. Private letters speak of the probability of Henry Gahagan, Esq. formerly an eminent member of the Madras Bar, being the successful Candidate. The appointment would give great satisfaction to a large portion of our readers.

The work of benevolence is rapidly improving. In Madras alone, without any contributions from the out-stations the Subscription already exceeds 26,000 Rupees; an amount we never calculated on in our most sanguine anticipations.

We must not omit to notice that the Venerable the ARCH DEACON, preached a Sermon on Sunday morning at St. George's Church in aid of the Subscription for the Irish Sufferers. The Reverend Gentleman delivered an admirable discourse, in which he inculcated the duty of Charity to be the first and principal obligation of a Christian Community. We have not heard the amount of the collection, but we understand it was considerable, although the congregation was not so numerous as might have been expected.

We hear the benevolent example above referred to will be followed at the other Churches of the Presidency.—*Madras Courier.*

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Dec. 3	Thalia	British	J. Haig	Gibraltar
3	Lord Hungerford	British	C. Farquharson	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4, 1822.

At *Diamond Harbour*.—H. C. S. *ASTELL*,—*GOLCONDA*, outward-bound, remains,—*PROVIDENCE*, on her way to Town.

At *Kedgeree*.—His Majesty's Frigate, *GLASGOW*,—*GEORGE THE FOURTH*, outward-bound, remains,—*DANUBE*, (Ambr.) passed down,—*MARY ANN*, proceeded down.

At *New Anchorage*.—H. C. Ships *PRINCE REGENT*, *DORSET-HIRE*, *WARREN HASTINGS*, *MARCHIONESS OF ELY*, and *WINDHILSEA*.

At *Saugor*.—H. C. Ship *ASIA*, outward-bound, remains.

The Ship *Pascoa*, Captain H. Cathro, is expected to sail for China in three or four days.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
<i>Cotton</i> , <i>Jaloon</i> , per maund	14 0 a	14 8
<i>Catchoura</i> ,	11 8 a	13 0
<i>Grain</i> , <i>Rice</i> , <i>Patna</i> ,	2 2 a	2 4
<i>Patchery</i> , 1st,	2 4 a	2 8
<i>Ditto</i> , 2d,	1 12 a	1 14
<i>Moongy</i> , 1st,	1 7 a	1 8
<i>Ditto</i> , 2d,	1 6 a	1 7
<i>Wheat</i> , <i>Dooda</i> ,	1 5 a	1 6
<i>Gram</i> , <i>Patna</i> ,	1 3 a	1 4
<i>Dhall</i> , <i>Ur uhr</i> , good,	1 10 a	1 11
<i>Indigo</i> , fine blue,	310 0 a	320 0
<i>Ordinary ditto</i> ,	295 0 a	305 0
<i>Fine purple and violet</i> ,	290 0 a	295 0
<i>Saltpetre</i> , <i>Culme</i> , 1st sort,	5 12 a	6 2
2d sort,	5 0 a	5 8
3d sort,	4 0 a	4 8

Indigo—The demand for this continues, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected this week, at undiminished prices—we have heard of the following: about 200 maunds of fine *Jessore* at 310 cash, about 160 maunds of ditto at 312, two months, and about 200 maunds at 305, all in Bond—several other sales of inferior descriptions have taken place at similar rates according to quality—the article is coming into market earlier than usual, in consequence of the high prices, but it is the general opinion that the crop will not exceed an average one.

Cotton—Still continues in very limited request—the few sales in it are entirely confined to Natives for Country consumption. It appears to have given way a little in the interior. At *Mirzapore*, on the 25th of Nov. new *Catchoura* was quoted at 13-8 per local maund. At *Jessaugunge*, on the 30th of November, new *Catchoura* was stated at 12 to 12-8—sales during the week 10,000 maunds, of which 2000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for Country consumption—Stock 12,000 maunds.

Sugar and Saltpetre—Continues in fair demand at our quotations.

Grain—Has been in good demand during the week, *Gungajalla* and *Dooda* *Wheat* and *Patna* *Gram*, have advanced about one anna per maund since our last.

Piece Goods—Have been in fair request, but we have no alterations to state in prices, except in *Choppas* and *Bandanoes*, which have advanced a little, and are in brisk demand.

Metals—*Iron*, *Swedish*, in limited demand at our quotation—*English* has declined a little since our last, and continues dull—*Tutenague* and *Spelter* have also suffered a trifling decline, but are in a fair demand at our quotations—*Pig Lead* and *Steel* in limited request, but steady at our quotations.

Europe Goods—Are looking up a little in general, and the demand increasing in our quotation of *Hosiery*, we mean, a well selected assortment of silk and cotton—the latter alone are almost unsaleable.

Freight to London—May be rated at £2-12 to £5 per Ton.

Particulars of a Sale of 1,25,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honorable Company, sold at the Exchange on the 23d ultimo.

Divisions.	Quantity.	Produce.			Average per 100 Maunds.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
<i>Hidgelee</i> ,	37,000	1,65,850	0	0	418	3	11
<i>Tumlook</i> ,	22,000	1,60,150	0	0	445	3	6
<i>24 Pergunnahs</i> ,	16,000	74,880	0	0	468	0	0
<i>Jessore</i> ,	7,000	38,162	0	0	483	1	0
<i>Cottack Pungah Salt</i> , ..	20,000	96,680	0	0	483	6	5
<i>Ditto Korkatch ditto</i> , ..	8,000	20,940	0	0	261	12	0
<i>Madras Permit ditto</i> , ..	14,100	50,619	0	0	359	0	0
Total Maunds ,	1,25,000	5,47,281	0	0	437	13	2

Marriage.

At *Burressaul*, on the 29th ultimo, *JOSEPH ANTHONY COIMBRA*, Esq. *Indigo* Planter of *Mustafapore*, to Miss *HARRIETT GILL*, youngest daughter of the late S. J. GILL, of the said place.

Birth.

At *Saugor*, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of *Ensign RIPLEY*, of the *European Regiment*, of a still born Daughter.